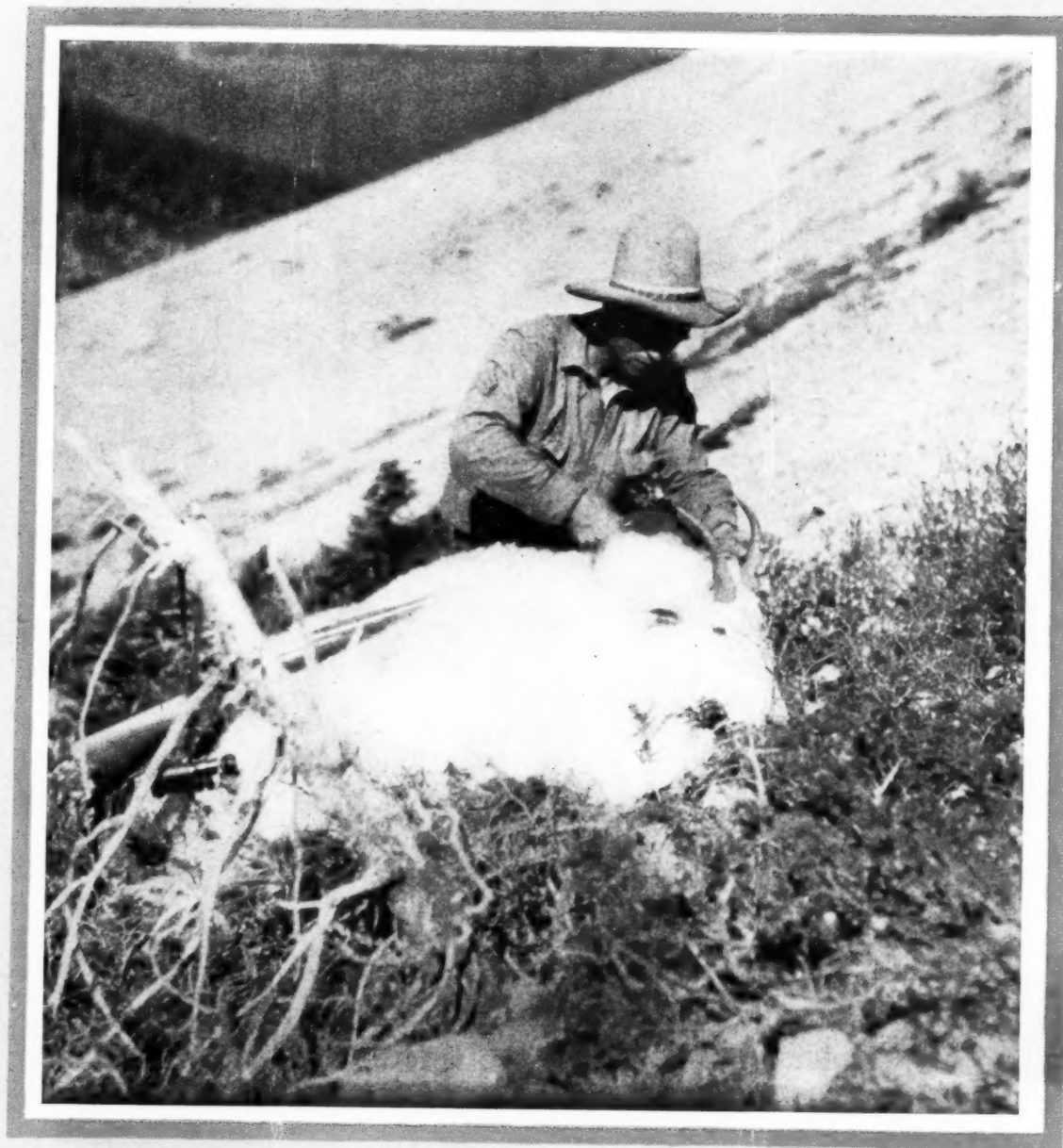


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*The*

# AMERICAN RIFLEMAN



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AUGUST, 1928

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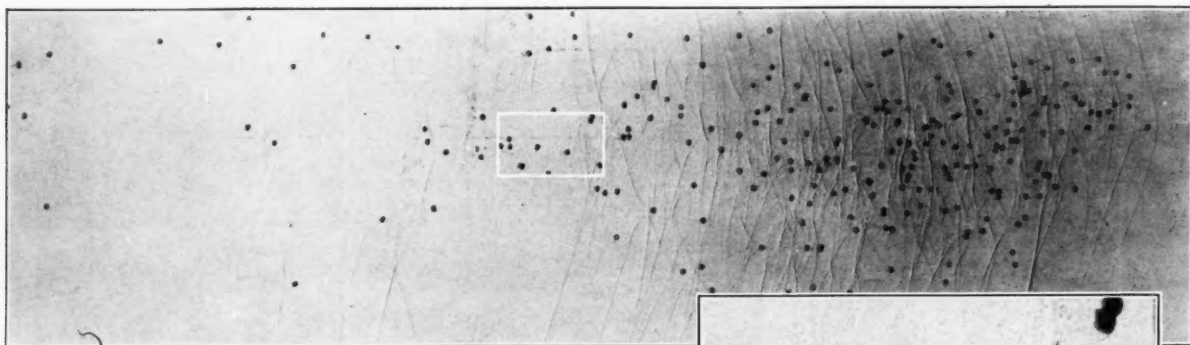
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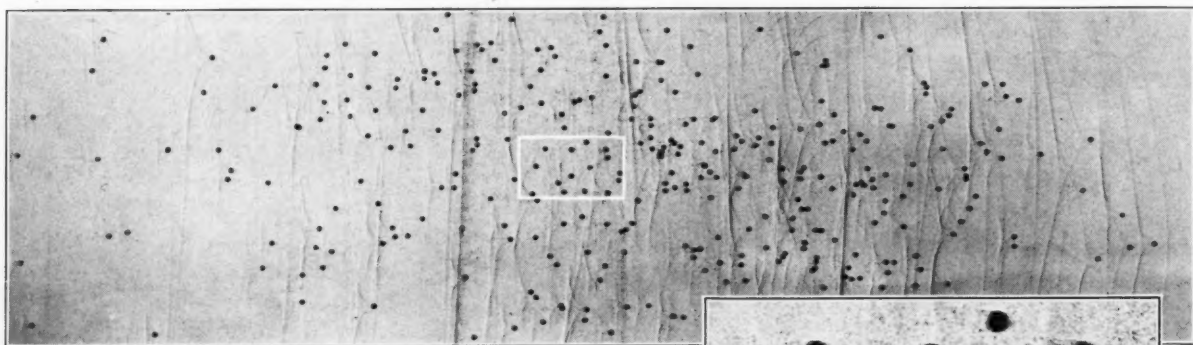
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UMI

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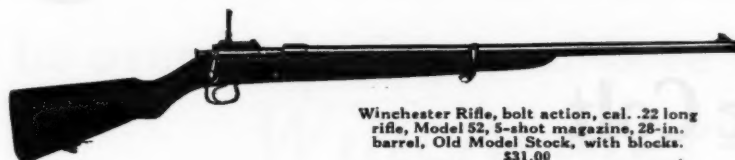
# Get Ready For Perry!

IT'S almost time, boys, for the Big Parade to the rifleman's Mecca. Have you got your fightin' tackle ready?

Shut your eyes and picture it, old-timers. Hot sun beating down on fields, big enough for great grain crops, but yielding instead targets—row upon row of them. Queer things that look like rare birds through the haze of sun and smoke, but, to the experienced eye, stand out clearly—spelling a challenge. Figures of once-dignified citizens sprawled with careful effect on the ground, their conglomerate shooting outfits making blobs of khaki against the green.

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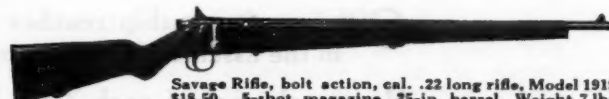
Come on, old war-horses, pack your mess-kit and your shootin' gear and LET'S GO!!!



Winchester Rifle, bolt action, cal. .22 long rifle, Model 52, 5-shot magazine, 28-in. barrel, Old Model Stock, with blocks. \$31.00

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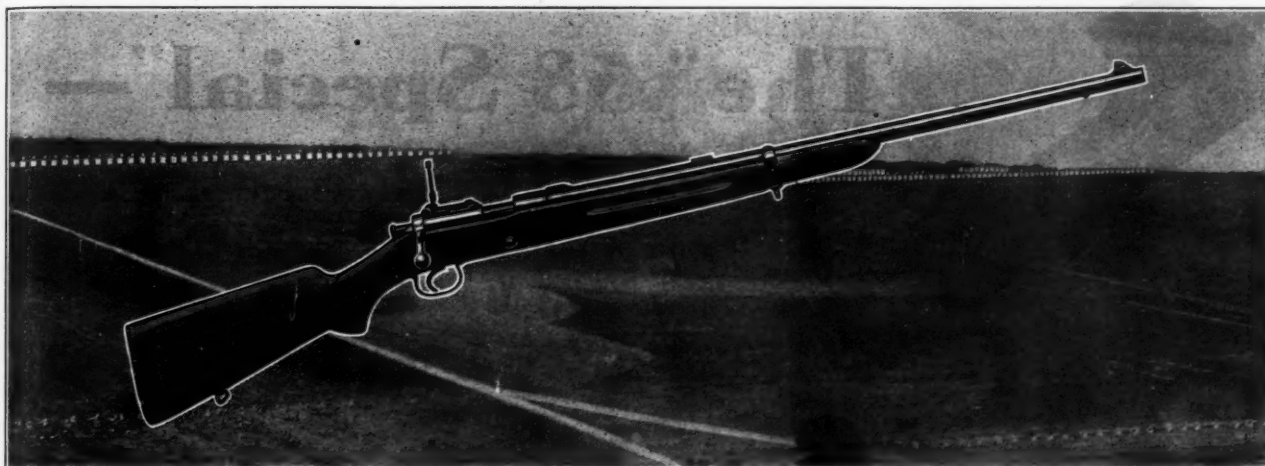
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A tip for Camp Perry—use

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**Choice of Champions for  
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for 300-yard matches:**

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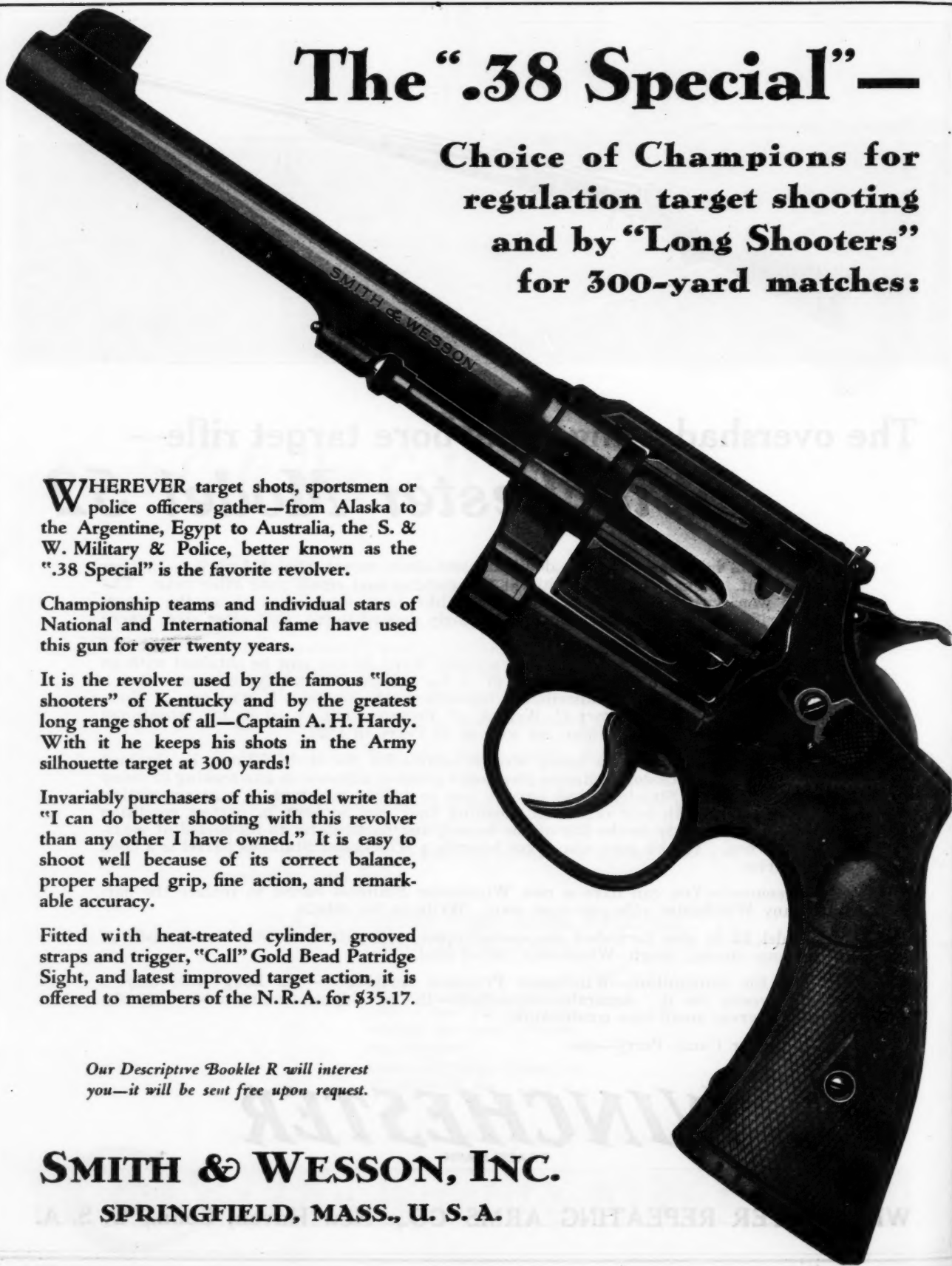
Invariably purchasers of this model write that "I can do better shooting with this revolver than any other I have owned." It is easy to shoot well because of its correct balance, proper shaped grip, fine action, and remarkable accuracy.

Fitted with heat-treated cylinder, grooved straps and trigger, "Call" Gold Bead Patridge Sight, and latest improved target action, it is offered to members of the N. R. A. for \$35.17.

*Our Descriptive Booklet R will interest  
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**SMITH & WESSON, INC.**

**SPRINGFIELD, MASS., U. S. A.**



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## EDITORIAL

### Deciding Ties

**T**WO instances recently occurred in which N. R. A. National Headquarters was called upon to determine the winner where a score had been tied. Though these occurred within a few days of each other, one was in the East—at Sea Girt—while the other occurred at Long Beach, California. An account of these two cases is published elsewhere in this issue. It will be observed that in one case the regulation target was not used, and therefore the match was not an official N. R. A. match subject to N. R. A. rules. However, one of the tying contestants carried out the spirit of the rules as far as he was able, and after finishing his score continued to fire until he went out. His opponent, for some reason, neglected to do this, and it was therefore decided that the other man was entitled to be declared the winner of the match. Had the regulation target been used in this match it would have saved some trouble and delay.

In the other case, which occurred at Sea Girt, the rule for deciding ties, as it now stands, was given an interpretation not intended by the Executive Committee, due unfortunately to the more or less ambiguous language in which the rule was couched. The two sections of the N. R. A. rule are as follows: "Only in determining the rank of shots in inverse order will the V be considered as the shot of highest value"; and, "In slow fire, by inverse order of the shots, counting singly from the last to the first, beginning with the longest range."

The two quotations above taken together, indicated to the authorities at Sea Girt that the V was to be used to break a tie, disregarding entirely the position of the 5's and 4's in the string. This was not the intention of the Executive Committee.

It was intended that ties should be broken by Creedmooring the 5's, 4's, etc., first, and the V would be resorted to only where this method of deciding the tie had failed. In order to clarify this rule and remove all possibility of misun-

derstanding in the future, the wording has been amended to read as follows, and will so appear in the National Match Program:

"In slow fire, by the inverse order of the shots, counting singly from the last to the first, beginning with the longest range and not considering the V as a shot of highest value.

"After considering the inverse order of shots as above by similarly considering the shots in inverse order, counting the V as a shot of highest value. At no other time will the V be considered."

### Camp Perry, 1928

**A**S WE go to press arrangements for the conduct of this year's National Matches are being brought to a head. A large attendance at Perry is expected this year—larger even than the record-breaking attendance of last year. Serious efforts were made last year to give the Matches widespread publicity, in order that, North, South, East and West, the citizens throughout the land might know that an event of national importance was taking place, and one which merited their attention, their interest and their hearty support. The results of these efforts at publicity were gratifying, and this year an even greater publicity campaign is being planned and will be vigorously prosecuted.

In this connection we wish to call upon each and every member of the N. R. A. and reader of this magazine to make a genuine, personal effort to have the story of this year's National Matches told in the local newspapers of your respective communities. We can not think of any one thing which will have a more powerful and far-reaching influence in discouraging dangerous anti-firearms legislation than to have the story of Perry this year broadcast throughout the length and breadth of the land. So get in touch with the newspaper editors in your communities and get them interested and on the job. The time to do this is *right now!*

# *The* AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

Vol. LXXVI

AUGUST, 1928

No. 8

## The Gathering of the Clan at Sea Girt

By AL BLANCO



*A small-bore firing line 300 yards long. Ever see one before?*

FIVE glorious days of shooting featured the Seventh Annual Eastern Small-Bore Championships at the historic Sea Girt Rifle Range—days that passed all too swiftly for those who had planned weeks and months ahead, and were trained down to the minute to give the best possible account of themselves with their favorite small-bore rifle.

They came early and left reluctantly when the last scheduled event had brought to a close the biggest and best small-bore shoot that has ever been held in this or any other country—biggest because there were exactly 160 of the finest small-bore shooters to be found east of Chicago—best because never has there been seen anywhere such a high order of marksmanship. Records were made and remade so swiftly that no sooner did someone announce a new one than it was immediately broken.

The first record broken was that of attendance. The best previous high-water mark was 140 shooters. This year, despite the absence of many old and familiar faces, exactly 160 shooters were registered. The most gratifying thing about this year's attendance is the fact that just about fifty of the shooters present had never been to Sea Girt before—at least not to shoot in a small-bore competition.

Forty large Army tents had been provided for the comfort of the shooters and their families. These were not nearly sufficient, but fortunately the Army Contact Camp close by came to the rescue, and this solved the problem very nicely. The clubhouse of the New Jersey State Rifle Association was also filled to capacity.

It is no small task to properly handle with civilian help a small-bore shooting competition with such a large entry list. There are no trained enlisted men to do the scoring at the firing point or to send into the pits to handle the targets. Boys from neighboring towns must be found and trained overnight, as it were, and they are usually of tender age. Were it not for the fact that the shooters themselves volunteer occasionally to help out in emergencies the range force would be totally inadequate.

However, despite a shortage of range officers to supervise the work of the boys and the shooters, things moved along quite smoothly; the competition got under way on schedule and the serious business of making shooting history was in full swing. One hundred and sixty of the most rabid small-bore riflemen, in or out of captivity, lined up for this Seventh Annual Eastern Small-Bore Championships' Tournament, scheduled to be held from June 30 to July 4, inclusive. The oldest and most historic rifle range in the United States never saw a larger or more enthusiastic gathering of the clan of the small-bore.

And so we come to Friday morning, June 29, the day before the official start of the matches. Everything is in readiness for the vanguard of the shooters and their families moving toward Sea Girt from all points of the compass. The range is spic and span. It has been raining all morning, but shortly after noon the skies cleared and the sun soon made everything nice and dry.

The Chief Statistical Officer, Henry N. Marsh, arrives early and



is getting his house in order, for his is a real job, and unless everything functions smoothly in the Statistical Office there is trouble ahead for somebody.

Pretty soon we see Col. John Malcolm, the Quartermaster, busy issuing cots and blankets to the fast-arriving shooters. They come by auto, by train, and By Gosh! but they get there just the same. By 6 o'clock there have been 58 registrations at the Statistical Office, and a new record has been scored without a shot being fired.

Saturday morning dawned with every promise of a perfect day, and by 8 o'clock, the starting hour, the Statistical Office was doing a rushing business. Soon the Re-entry Matches at all three ranges—50, 100 and 200 yards—were under way, for this was to be a day given over to the job of getting sight-settings definitely fixed and to permit the shooters to get hardened in and buckle down to the hard grind of the next four days of squadded, individual and team competitions. At 6 o'clock in the evening firing for the day was over and after dinner came the post-mortems, medicine-making, and various other activities typical of the shooting camp.

Sunday is not a day of rest at Sea Girt—quite the contrary, for it was the big individual day; that is to say, the Palma Individual and the Eastern Individual were scheduled, the former in the morning, the latter in the afternoon. The Palma is by far the most popular match of the meeting. It calls for 2 sighters and 15 shots for record on the C5 target at 150, 175 and 200 yards. The first record was made before the match got under way. That was the record for the number of entries, there being exactly 125 entered for this event, which meant that four relays of 32 shooters would line up at each distance.

It was nearly 3 o'clock before the last relay finished at 200 yards. It had been a tight race all the way through, and even at the finish there were no less than six shooters tied for first place with perfect scores. Last year there were but two. Under the N. R. A. rules the total number of V's are not considered in the breaking of ties, the competitor having the fewest shots of the lowest value at the longest range getting the decision. This gave the coveted Palma to Charles S. Neary, of Bridgeport, Conn., who finished with 5 V's; and while T. Samsøe, of Perth Amboy, N. J., also finished with 5 V's, Neary had two 5's in front of his V's to three 5's for Samsøe. Neary also had a total of 38 V's in his score—the largest number of any competitor with a perfect score in this match.

It is interesting to note that a Class C shooter, E. J. Doyle, formerly a Marine



The 200-yard line

and holder of the 500-yard military shooting record of 200 consecutive bull's-eyes, made at Sea Girt some years ago, was one of the six shooters in this match to make the perfect score. It was Doyle's first year at Sea Girt as a small-bore shooter, and under the classification rules he shoots in that class. This performance earned for him the \$20 gold piece, presented by Dr. Proudman to the high C man in this match. Neary, for his sterling performance, got the Gold Palma Medal presented each year by the Manhattan Rifle Club of New York City.

With the Palma out of the way interest was centered on the Eastern Individual, the conditions of which call for 10 shots at 50, 100 and 200 yards. One hundred and nineteen entered this event. Try to visualize for a moment, if you will, a firing line about 300 yards long with 119 small-bore shooters, all firing at the same time at 20 frames, 6 shooters to a frame. There is no record to show that this has ever happened before. Surely it was a splendid sight.



R. H. Nisbet, of Kent, Conn., who made seven consecutive possibles at 100 yards—something never done before

At the conclusion of the 50-yard firing, the frames were moved back to 100 yards and the same line fired again. There are no sighting shots at these two distances, and that fact must be taken into consideration when valuing the work of two shooters—Clarence Held, of Allentown, Pa., and Walter Kelsey, of New York—who turned in clean

scores at both distances. There were also several 199's.

It took four relays at 200 yards to complete the firing of this match, and when the last relay had finished we found our old friend, Maj. Wm. E. Trull, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., sitting on top of the world as the winner of the Eastern Individual Championship with a score of 249. Clarence Held was tied with the Major on total score, but was outranked at 200 yards, having a 49 against the Major's 50. The winner collected \$40 and a nice gold medal for his afternoon's work. It was a perfect day for shooting, and the scores were uniformly high—no less than 6 possibles being made at 100 yards; 10 at 50 yards.

Judging by the two days' high scoring, it was clearly apparent that there had been a decided improvement in ammunition accuracy. Groups at all ranges were uniformly smaller, and the ammunition seemed to hold better elevations. It hardly seems possible for the ammunition-makers to still further improve this wonderful little cartridge, yet each year we see smaller groups on the target.

Seven years ago, when we started these matches, a possible at any of the ranges excited quite a little comment. This year, unless a fellow made two or three in a row he didn't even get his story over—in fact, he didn't even register. On the other hand, when some fairly new man at the small-bore game came around with an alibi for a bit of poor shooting the only consolation he got was to hear someone say, "Get out the crying-towel, somebody."

Monday was about as fine a day for shooting as we have ever had at Sea Girt. There was a southwest wind and a bit of mirage, neither of which proved bothersome, because the wind held fairly steady and required very few changes in sight-settings. Here, again, a record was broken before a single shot was fired, and that was for the number of teams entered in the first match of the day, there being 17 clubs represented on the firing line for the start of the Palma Team Match at 150 yards.

When the first stage was finished, 8 teams were tied with possible scores of 300—certainly a most remarkable exhibition of fine marksmanship and coaching. At the com-



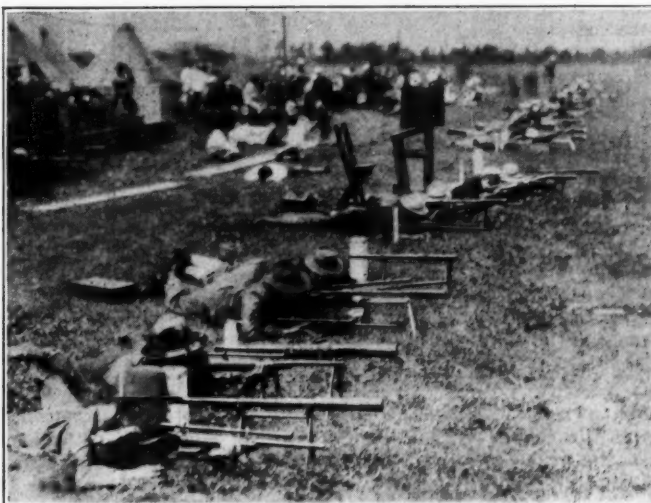
pletion of the 175-yard stage, Quinnipiac, National Capitol, and Perth Amboy were tied, each having lost one point at both stages. Frankford Arsenal Team No. 2 was in fourth position, with only two down and showing a clean pair of heels to Frankford Team No. 1. The District of Columbia National Guard Team was credited with a clean miss at this stage; otherwise its total, too, would have been 300.

There was a large gallery watching the shooting and rooting for their favorites. Quinnipiac was touted to win, with Perth Amboy, National Capitol, and Frankford No. 2 Teams strong favorites. The 200-yard stage, however, usually upsets the dope and in this case proved no exception, for the District of Columbia National Guard Team rolled up the fine total of 298 for a grand total of 893 out of 900, and a new record. Three of the team—Jensen, Stokes and Shields—went through the course clean. Barry was credited with a miss at 175 yards, and dropped two points at 200. It was a close race, however, for the Remington Team lost only 4 points at 200, which, added to the 4 points it lost at 175, gave it 8 points down for a total of 892. Frankford Team No. 2 also finished with 892, but the Remington Team outranked them at 200. The Quinnipiac Team was in the tie also, with 892, but was similarly outranked by the Frankford Team at 200.

In the memory of those who have seen the Palma Team Match shot at Sea Girt for the past several years, no finer shooting or teamwork has ever been seen. Without doubt the Palma Course, either individual or team, is the most popular with the shooters. Incidentally, the score of 893, by the District of Columbia Team, constitutes a new record for the match, the best previous score being 889, made by the Roosevelt Club in 1925, and by Frankford Arsenal in 1926.

At the conclusion of the Palma Team Match the popular Eastern Two-Man-Team Match was put on at 100 yards, with about the same conditions of wind and weather that obtained for the Palma. The course consists of 20 shots at 100 and 20 shots at 200, coaching within the team only. When all of the 100-yard shooting had been completed, the dope-gatherers announced that the Stokes-Jensen Team from the District of Columbia had dropped but 2 points, each getting 199. Neary and Kuhn and Johnson and Doyle had each dropped 3 points for each team. Doyle, by the way, was the only one to score two possibles.

The 200-yard stage did not change the standing of these three teams, as Stokes and Jensen dropped only one apiece and finished four down over the course, for a total of



*The two-man team match. In the foreground, Johnson and Miller. Next, George Sheldon and M. B. Stevens*

596 out of 600 and a new record for the match. This was certainly a splendid piece of shooting and teamwork. Neary and Kuhn, however, had put up a game fight, Neary coming through with a possible and Kuhn with a 98, for a total of 595, or 1 point behind the winners. Doyle continued his fine shooting, dropping only 1 point at 200 for a total of 299 over the course, which gave him high individual score for the match. Sheldon and Stevens got fourth place, with 588. The Two-Man-Team Match provides some very interesting speculation for those who use good judgment in selecting their partners—and for those who don't. Many times one member of the team will put on a winning score, while the other member falls down. The secret of success in this match is to pick the right man.

Quite a bit of excitement was created when red-hot information came down from the 100-yard Re-entry Range that somebody had just "run" 7 possibles at 100 yards. Such a thing had never been heard of before or even contemplated. However, a careful check-up of the rumor was made, and it was found that Robert H. Nisbet, of South Kent, Conn., had found the right groove and kept on shooting until he went out on his 73d shot. This gave him 7 consecutive possibles at 100



*D. S. McDougal, Washington, D. C., 15-year-old winner of Camp Perry Special. Score, 898 x 400*

yards, or 72 consecutive 10's—a record that has never been equaled anywhere.

It is difficult to properly describe a performance of this kind, but the man who has tried for the possible at 100 yards will easily understand just what kind of marksmanship is required to make 7 perfect scores at 100 yards. Everything must be right—the man, the gun, the ammunition and the weather—but, strange to say, the actual conditions were not at all perfect for such a performance. There was a fairly stiff breeze blowing at the time, which makes this achievement all the more noteworthy.

The only individual match on the program this day was the Spencer, which calls for 20 shots at 200 yards. This is another one of the popular matches at Sea Girt, 116 shooters being entered, which required four relays to complete the match. Exactly 10 shooters finished with clean scores of 100 each.

Walter Stokes used rare good judgment in placing his V's where they would do the most good, because he finished his score with 5 of these valuable little check-marks. Strange as it may seem, not one of the other nine who had possibles and were tied with Walter had more than 2 at the end of the string. Van Sleen, who had won the match in 1926, had 2; Charlie St. John and Ellis Given, 2 each, and they got second, third, and fourth places, respectively, not because of the fact that they had 2 V's each, but because of the 5's or V's which preceded these. This Creedmooring the V, however, is too complicated a matter for this writer to work out here. The main thing is that Walter Stokes won the Spencer, the Frazee Cup, and about \$40 in cash for his part of the afternoon's shooting. And so another day of remarkable shooting came to a close.

The weather man had been very kind to the shooters. Each day was clear and hot, with just enough wind to make it interesting for everybody, and each night it rained—and how! However, the soil at Sea Girt is sandy and absorbs the rain almost as quickly as it falls. It takes only a little sun and wind to put the range in first-class shape for shooting.

After dinner Monday night the shooters assembled in front of the clubhouse veranda, where the prizes for the matches already shot and won were presented. The various cups, medals, cash and merchandise that were ready for distribution were given out more or less informally.

After the presentation of prizes was completed, a meeting of the shooters was called in the main room of the clubhouse for the purpose of discussing plans for next year's matches. The meeting was conducted by a temporary chairman, and Mr. Leo Manville, Chairman of the Program Committee, acted

in the capacity of recording secretary. A thorough discussion of all phases of the conduct of the Eastern Small-Bore Matches was indulged in and everyone who desired to be heard was given an opportunity to express his views.

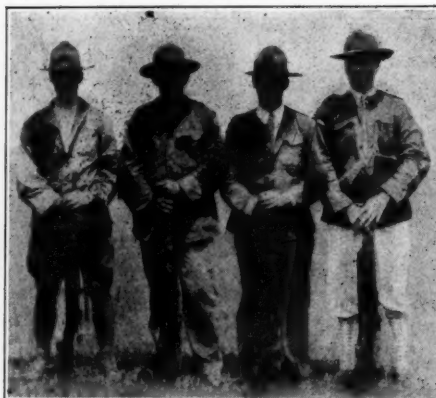
Without going into elaborate details it might be stated here that the meeting went on record as being in favor of conducting these competitions next year under the rules of the National Rifle Association. It was also agreed that the official target of the N. R. A. would be used hereafter, excepting in the Swiss Match, which requires the C5 target, owing to the peculiar conditions of this match.

The meeting also went on record as being in favor of an offhand re-entry match for next year's competitions, consisting of 20 shots on the new international 200-yard target. It was also recommended that in the team matches there be two alternates—one from each team to go down to the pits during the firing of the match to check the marking, the other alternate to check the opposing team's scoring at the firing line. This will absolutely prevent mistakes in marking and scoring by inexperienced boys and give better satisfaction and service to the competitors in general.

Tuesday was the same as any other day. The Eastern Team Match started on schedule, with 12 entries. The course consists of 50, 100, and 200 yards; 4 men to a team; 10 shots per man. Perth Amboy and the National Capitol Team got away to a flying start, each with a total of 393, but with Roosevelt and Remington in close pursuit, with 392. National Capitol jumped into a good lead at the 100-yard stage, losing only 3 points for its 4 men—a remarkable bit of shooting, indeed. Perth Amboy in the meantime dropped 9 points and seemed out of the running. However, what eventually happened simply proves that a shooting match is not won or lost until the last shot is fired, because those chaps from the Raritan River district had their shooting eyes attuned to a high degree of excellence on that C5 target. They simply did what others thought was impossible, by dropping 1 point for the team at the last stage, winning the match with the record score of 983, the Frankford Arsenal Trophy, silver medals and about \$50 in cash.

National Capitol had a bit of a slump at this stage and dropped 7 points for the team, which gave them 983, also; but they were out-Creedmoored. While we are telling about the excellent score of Perth Amboy at 200, we must not forget that the District of Columbia National Guard Team did the same thing—that is, dropped 1 point for the team at 200. They had lost too many points in the early stages of the match, however.

The Swiss Match, as most everyone knows, is a sort of musical comedy of the shooting game. It produces much laughter and good-natured joshing, because the conditions specify that the shooter continue shooting just so long as he remains in the bull's-eye. Few remain very long—some never get started. It is amusing always to watch some well-



*D. C. National Guard Team—left to right: Barry, Jensen, Stokes, Shields—winner of Palma Team Match*

known marksman carefully arrange his paraphernalia on the firing point, carefully adjust his sights, take a good long look at the wind, the weather and the target, squeeze off the first shot for record and then hear the score boy announce in stentorian tones: "Mr. So-and-so's first and last shot for record a 4." Then he picks up all of his stuff very quickly and comes off the firing point looking very foolish.

But on this occasion there was one shooter who fooled them all, and that was none other than George Demeter, of the Outers' Club, Mt. Vernon, than whom there is none more popular. George ran up a total of 26 consecutives, and while he had a number of good shots right behind him, none was able to exceed his total. It was a very popular win.

With the Swiss Match out of the way came the serious business of shooting the Camp Perry Special. The conditions of this match specify the Dewar Course, or 20 shots at 50 and 100 yards, with iron sights. One hundred and eight competitors entered this match, which is the largest number since it



*Jensen and Stokes, of D. C., winners of two-man team match, with new record, and who just about cleaned up everything in the team and individual competitions*

was put in the program. The winner gets a free trip to Camp Perry and return. The second prize is a complete Fecker Scope, presented by J. W. Fecker each year.

A stiff 3-o'clock wind gave the shooters a little something to think about and caused a lot of trouble at 100 yards, particularly by blowing the targets off the frames. It was a steady wind, however, and as the scores will show, did not affect those who were able to get their center of impact properly placed.

There were two clean scores made at 50 yards—one by D. S. McDougal, the other by George Borreson. There was only one 199, made by Jensen, but there were numerous 198's. No one had thought of the fifteen-year-old boy, McDougal, as being a serious contender for this match, and so very little attention had been paid to him. Therefore, when the frames were brought in at the completion of the 100-yard stage and it was found that he had a possible and a clean 98, the fact dawned on everyone immediately that another seemingly impossible thing had happened. This fifteen-year-old boy had out-shot the entire field of experienced and clever marksmen. It did not seem possible, but the targets were convincing enough for everybody.

This remarkable performance was easily the outstanding feature of the Sea Girt Shoot, and proves again the old adage that "youth will be served." The wonderful shooting of the boy might be explained by the simple statement that he is the son of Col. D. C. McDougal, one of the pioneer riflemen of the Marine Corps and a distinguished expert. And so the son is only a chip off the old block. J. C. Jensen, also of the District of Columbia, took second place, with 396; which, incidentally, is also a fine score. Frank Rogers, of New Haven, got third place on 395. The match was finished at 7 o'clock in the evening of what had been just another perfect day.

The Fourth of July dawned rather threateningly, but nothing happened, except a lot of clouds, sunshine and wind. In other words, the shooting conditions of the past few days held good. There were only two matches scheduled, the first being the Interstate Team Match, open to one team from each State, consisting of six principals, each firing over the Dewar Course and under Dewar conditions. Last year this match was over the Palma Course. The New York Team jumped into an early lead, and finished the first stage with a total of 1,179, 6 points ahead of Pennsylvania and 10 points beyond the District of Columbia. The 100-yard stage was too much for them, however, and the race developed into a contest between the District of Columbia and Pennsylvania, District of Columbia winning out by consistently fine shooting by all members of the team. Their total was 2,338; but Pennsylvania gave them a close rub and finished second with 2,334. The star individual performer for the District of Columbia Team was Walter Stokes, who scored 397.

With the completion of the Interstate Team Match there remained only the Long



Range Individual, open to B and C men. This limited the entry to 42 shooters. The conditions specify 20 shots at 200 yards. E. J. Doyle, a Class C man who had shot consistently well all the way through the five days of shooting, ran true to form and won the match with a possible score of 100. Ferd Miller and J. H. Rackie, each with 99, took second and third places, respectively.

While the Squadded Individual and Team Matches were in progress each day, the Re-entry Matches were being shot whenever the range conditions permitted. These matches were not closed until Wednesday noon; and, of course, it was not possible to announce the winners until after all the tickets were in and the scores compiled. First place in the 50-yard re-entry was divided among 8 different shooters, because the V's are not used here to decide the ties. McGarity and Nisbet divided first place in the 100-yard re-entry. Charlie Landis had the 200-yard re-entry all to himself. Match C on the special international target went to J. Muntener, whose best two tickets totaled 187. This new international target, by the way, excited considerable interest among the shooters. Everyone who had the time tried at least one ticket, and everybody seems to have the same opinion—namely, that if anyone ever makes a possible score on this target he will have done something that is now considered impossible.

The Individual Grand Aggregate was won by J. C. Jensen, who dropped but 10 points in the four matches, which make up the aggregate. His total was 965 out of 975. To him goes the Roosevelt Cup, presented annually by the Roosevelt Rifle Club of New York. Walter Stokes was a close second, however, with 964. As the scores will show, these two men were the most consistent performers throughout the competition.

Taking it by and large, it had been a great shoot. Everybody seemed to be well pleased with the way things had gone; and while here and there a grumble or two was heard, that was to be expected.

There must be a very good reason for the success of these competitions. Just what it is this writer will not attempt to state; but the fact remains that the shoot continues to grow in the number of competitors, the volume of shooting, and the interest taken by all since their inception in 1922. It may be because Sea Girt is by the sea; then, again, it might be due to the liberal policy of giving back to the shooters 50 per cent of all entrance fees paid in the form of cash prizes, in addition to the fine lot of merchandise prizes, medals and cups. Be that as it may, each one of these annual affairs sees an increase in the number of shooters over the preceding year; and after all that



*The .22 pistol range was a busy place*

is what makes it possible to plan for the benefit of the shooter.

The honor of having furnished the largest number of contestants goes to New York State, she having sent 46 shooters to Sea Girt. Pennsylvania is next with 39. Therefore, these two States supplied well over one-half of the competitors. Twenty-nine came from New Jersey; 16 from Connecticut; 16 from the District of Columbia; 4 from Illinois, while North Carolina, West Virginia, Delaware and Ohio each sent 2; Maryland and Panama 1 each. And so from this we find that there were ten States, the District of Columbia, and Panama represented at the shoot. This is certainly very gratifying to those who organized and remained faithful to the shoot these seven years.

Among those connected with the arms and ammunition industry or allied thereto who attended the shoot, the following were noticed: Mr. J. W. Fecker, manufacturer of the Fecker telescope; Maj. L. W. T. Waller, Jr., E. I. du Pont Co.; Col. L. J. Herrmann, works manager of the Remington Arms Co., Bridgeport plant; Mr. J. E. Burns, Remington chemist; Mert. Robinson, Winchester ballistic engineer; and Mr. Taft, chief engineer of the Winchester company; L. C. Weldin, ballistic expert from the Hercules Powder Co., Kenvil plant; Col. J. J. Dooley, U. S. Cartridge Co.; Col. W. A. Tewes, Peters Cartridge Co.; R. F. Riggs, Western Cartridge Co.; Mr. A. E. Hart, Hart Arms Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Arthur Hubalek, rifle-barrel manufacturer, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. Harry Pope, Jersey City, N. J.; Mr. P. J. O'Hare, rifle accessories, South Orange N. J. Besides the above, the following were present and took an active part in running the shoot: Mr. Tom Davis, Winchester Repeating Arms Co.; Capt. Henry N. Marsh, Hercules Powder Co.; Mr. Francis T. Dugan, of the E. I. du Pont Co.; Mr. L. Q. Bradley, of the N. R. A.; Sgt. O. M. Schriver, N. R. A., and Frank J. Kahrs, of the Remington Arms Co. Capt. George Amouroux, of the 107th Infantry, N. Y. N. G., in the absence of Capt. W. H. Richard, acted as Assistant Chief Range Officer, and in that capacity helped

materially to keep things running smoothly. Equally as conspicuous, because of his absence, was Dr. McManes, who had made reservations and plans to be with us, but circumstances over which he had no control kept him at home.

Lieut. Col. J. M. Coward, Director of Civilian Marksmanship, was present during the full term of the shoot and was actively interested in everything pertaining to the shoot.

Capt. Y. T. Frazee was in charge of the pistol range, and in the evening supervised the trap-shooting, which was more or less impromptu, but which nevertheless proved very popular with the shooters.

*(Scores on following page)*

## MODERN GUNSMITHING

By CLYDE BAKER

"Modern Gunsmithing," by Clyde Baker. Published by Small Arms Technical Publishing Company, Marshallton, Del. \$4.50.

TO ONE who has read many books on mechanical subjects, and a large part of whose life has been spent in the world of machinery and mechanics, it comes as a rare privilege and pleasure to have the opportunity to review a book like Clyde Baker's new "Modern Gunsmithing."

A kind Providence must have chosen Baker for this job, for he combines two qualities, quite essential to the writing of a book of this kind,—the ability to do the very finest kind of mechanical work himself, with his own hands; and the perhaps even rarer ability of being able to tell others how to do it.

The entire field of gunsmithing appears to be pretty thoroughly covered in the 527 pages of the new book; and to make the explanations and instructions doubly clear more than 200 carefully prepared illustrations are used. Many of these are from original drawings prepared by Mr. Baker himself especially for this book; and for simplicity and clearness they leave little to be desired.

A feature of "Modern Gunsmithing" which I am sure will be very welcome to most amateurs, and no doubt to some professionals, are the chapters dealing with materials, tools, methods and processes, which subjects constitute the groundwork of gunsmithing. There are a number of these chapters, scattered throughout the book, and they hold out a helping hand to the average man, who has first to acquire some skill as a mechanic before he can proceed to regular gunsmithing work of the higher order. These chapters could have been omitted entirely and the book would still stand as a complete treatise on present-day gunsmithing. But Mr. Baker had the amateur, and perhaps the embryo professional, particularly in mind throughout the entire preparation of the book. The book was, in fact, written expressly for amateurs,

*(Continued on page 17)*



## MATCH NO. 1—EASTERN INDIVIDUAL MATCH—JULY 2, 1928

119 ENTRIES		50 yds.	100 yds.	200 yds.	Total
No.	Name and class				
1.	*W. E. Trull—A	100	99	50	249
2.	†C. Held—A	100	100	49	249
3.	†S. P. Gardner—A	99	99	50	248
4.	†L. J. Miller—A	99	100	49	248
5.	*W. R. Stokes—A	98	99	50	247
6.	†F. O. Kuhn—A	99	98	50	247
7.	†M. B. Stevens—B	99	98	50	247
8.	†H. P. Clayton—C	99	99	48	247
9.	†F. W. Rogers—A	99	99	48	247
10.	†R. H. McGarity—A	100	99	48	247
11.	*W. Kelsey—A	100	100	47	247
12.	†Leo Manville—A	97	99	50	246
13.	†Edw. Smelter—A	97	99	50	246
14.	†L. Kasehagen—A	98	98	50	246
15.	†Oscar Farley—B	100	96	50	246
16.	†G. Schweizer—C	100	96	50	246
17.	J. C. Jensen—A	99	98	49	246
18.	G. B. Sheldon—A	99	98	49	246
19.	Eric Johnson—A	100	97	49	246
20.	D. D. Hoag—A	98	100	48	246

\* Gold medal and cash. † Silver medal and cash. ‡ Bronze medal and cash.  
§ Merchandise and cash.

## MATCH NO. 2—EASTERN TEAM MATCH—JULY 3, 1928

12 ENTRIES		150 yds.	175 yds.	200 yds.	Total
No.	Name				
1.	*Perth Amboy	393	391	199	983
	H. Monty	98	96	50	
	Geo. Pedersen	100	99	50	
	Wm. Larsen	99	99	49	
	T. Samsøe	96	97	50	
2.	†National Capitol	393	397	193	983
3.	†D. C. National Guard	388	394	199	981
4.	†Roosevelt	392	386	198	976

\* F. A. Trophy, silver medals, and cash. † Cash prize.

## MATCH NO. 3—PALMA INDIVIDUAL MATCH—JULY 3, 1928

125 ENTRIES		150 yds.	175 yds.	200 yds.	Total
No.	Name and class				
1.	*C. S. Neary—A	75	75	75	225
2.	†T. Samsøe—A	75	75	75	225
3.	†Leo Manville—A	75	75	75	225
4.	†A. E. Hart—A	75	75	75	225
5.	†E. J. Doyle—C	75	75	75	225
6.	†J. E. Terry—A	75	75	75	225
7.	†R. B. O'Neill—A	74	75	75	224
8.	†Jas. M. Barry—A	75	74	75	224
9.	*W. Kelsey—A	75	74	75	224
10.	†F. O. Kuhn—A	75	75	74	224
11.	†J. F. Rivers—A	75	75	74	224
12.	†Wm. Keighley—B	75	75	74	224
13.	†L. J. Corra—A	75	75	74	224
14.	†Wm. E. Trull—A	75	75	74	224
15.	†Edw. Smelter—A	75	75	74	224
16.	†S. P. Gardner—A	73	75	75	223
17.	Wm. A. Mackey—A	74	74	75	223
18.	H. J. Wood—A	74	74	75	223
19.	H. J. Gussman—A	74	74	75	223
20.	V. J. Richard—A	74	74	75	223
21.	†Geo. Wilkinson—C	75	73	75	223
22.	†H. P. Clayton—C	75	73	75	223
23.	†W. B. Daniels—B	75	74	74	223

\* The Manhattan prize (gold fob) and cash. † Merchandise and cash.  
‡ High Class C, merchandise; added money and cash.

## MATCH NO. 4—PALMA TEAM MATCH—JULY 3, 1928

17 ENTRIES		150 yds.	175 yds.	200 yds.	Total
No.	Name				
1.	*D. C. National Guard	300	295	298	893
	J. C. Jensen	75	75	75	
	J. M. Barry	75	70	73	
	W. R. Stokes	75	75	75	
	C. S. Shields	75	75	75	
2.	†Remington Rifle Club	300	296	296	892
3.	†Frankford Arsenal Rifle Team No. 2	299	299	294	892
4.	†Quinnipiac Rifle Club	300	299	293	892

\* Proudman trophy, silver medals, and cash. † Bronze medals and cash.  
‡ Cash prizes.

## MATCH NO. 5—EASTERN TWO-MAN TEAM MATCH—JULY 3, 1928

35 ENTRIES		100 yds.	200 yds.	Total	Team total
No.	Name and class				
1.	*Walter R. Stokes—A	199	99	298	
2.	*J. C. Jensen—A	199	99	298	596
3.	*C. S. Neary—A	198	100	298	
4.	*F. O. Kuhn—A	199	98	297	595
5.	*Eric Johnson—A	197	96	293	
6.	†E. J. Doyle—C	200	99	299	592
7.	†Geo. B. Sheldon—A	195	95	290	
8.	*Myron B. Stevens—B	199	99	298	588
9.	L. J. Miller—A	196	99	295	
10.	Chas. H. Johnson—A	194	98	292	587
11.	Robert H. Nisbet—A	195	96	291	
12.	L. J. Corra—A	197	99	296	587
13.	H. J. Wood—A	192	99	291	
14.	Ralph McGarity—A	197	98	295	586
15.	Gustav Schweizer—C	197	99	296	
16.	Jacob Muntener—A	195	95	290	586
17.	Clarence Held—A	194	94	288	
18.	J. A. Willners—A	199	98	297	585
19.	Walter Kelsey—A	197	95	292	
20.	J. F. Rivers—A	196	97	293	585

\* Cash prizes. † High Class C, \$10 gold.

## MATCH NO. 6—SPENCER MATCH—JULY 3, 1928

116 ENTRIES		Score	No.	Name	Score
1.	*W. R. Stokes—A	100	14.	†Geo. A. Sittler—A	99
2.	†H. M. Van Sien—A	100	15.	†L. J. Corra—A	99
3.	†Chas. St. John—A	100	16.	G. C. Pierce, Jr.—A	99
4.	†Ellis Given—A	100	17.	Robert H. Nisbet—A	99
5.	†A. L. Kasehagen—A	100	18.	†Jas. J. Palme—C	99
6.	†E. J. Doyle—C	100	19.	Edward H. Proudman—A	99
7.	†J. C. Jensen—A	100	20.	F. O. Kuhn—A	99
8.	†Clarence Held—A	100	21.	Paul A. Mackey—A	99
9.	†W. B. Daniels—B	100	22.	†John H. Rackie—C	99
10.	†Geo. Borreson—A	100	23.	Eric Johnson—A	99
11.	†J. A. Willners—A	99	24.	Hugo Monty—A	99
12.	†Therkild Samsøe—A	99	25.	†Wm. Keighley—B	99
13.	†Ralph McGarity—A	99			

\* Frazee Cup, and cash prizes. † Merchandise and cash prizes.  
‡ High Class C, cash prizes and merchandise.

## MATCH NO. 7—CAMP PERRY SPECIAL—JULY 4, 1928

108 ENTRIES		50 yds.	100 yds.	Total
No.	Name			
1.	*D. S. McDougal	200	198	398
2.	†J. C. Jensen	199	197	396
3.	†F. W. Rogers	198	197	395
4.	†W. R. Stokes	198	196	394
5.	†Geo. B. Sheldon	198	195	393
6.	†Chas. St. John	198	195	393
7.	†W. Kelsey	198	194	392
8.	†Geo. H. Sittler	196	196	392
9.	†Eric Johnson	197	195	392
10.	†W. T. Barrans	194	197	391
11.	†J. F. Rivers	197	194	391
12.	†V. J. Richard	198	193	391
13.	†Robert H. Nisbet	198	193	391
14.	†Geo. Borreson	200	191	391
15.	†Wm. A. Mackey	195	195	390
16.	†E. J. Doyle	195	195	390
17.	P. A. Shepherd	196	194	390
18.	L. J. Miller	196	194	390
19.	F. O. Kuhn	197	193	390

\* Free trip to Camp Perry. † Fecker Scope. ‡ Merchandise.

## MATCH NO. 8—SWISS MATCH—JULY 3, 1928

104 ENTRIES		Consecutive bulls	No.	Name	Consecutive bulls
1.	Geo. Demeter	26	7.	Leo Manville	15
2.	Chas. H. Johnson	25	8.	J. A. Willners	13
3.	J. M. Sorensen	23	9.	L. J. Miller	11
4.	Eric Johnson	19	10.	T. Samsøe	11
5.	Edw. H. McMahon	18	11.	H. K. Mann	11
6.	W. M. Stuart	16			

Merchandise and cash prizes to all listed.

## MATCH NO. 9—LONG-RANGE INDIVIDUAL—JULY 4, 1928

42 ENTRIES		Score	No.	Name	Score
1.	*E. J. Doyle	100	11.	*H. P. Clayton	96
2.	†Ferd. Miller	99	12.	*O. Farley	96
3.	*J. H. Rackie	99	13.	*W. M. Stuart	96
4.	*D. D. Mercer	99	14.	†B. D. Dorman	96
5.	*M. R. Coleman	98	15.	†S. Montuori	96
6.	*D. S. McDougal	98	16.	†W. A. Kluttz	95
7.	*J. J. Palmer	98	17.	†W. B. Martin	95
8.	*D. C. Golder	97	18.	†H. Muntener	95
9.	*A. J. Thill	97	19.	A. G. Vail	95
10.	*R. Frowd	96			

\* Merchandise and cash prizes.

† Cash prizes.

## MATCH NO. 10—INDIVIDUAL GRAND AGGREGATE—JULY 4, 1928

92 ENTRIES		East Ind.	Palma Ind.	Spencer	Camp Perry	Total
No.	Name					
1.	*J. C. Jensen	246	223	100	396	965
2.	†W. R. Stokes	247	223	100	394	964
3.	†F. W. Rogers	247	221	98	395	961
4.	†F. O. Kuhn	247	224	99	390	960
5.	*W. Kelsey	247	224	97	392	960
6.	†E. J. Doyle	244	225	100	390	959
7.	†Chas. St. John	244	221	100	393	958
8.	†R. H. Nisbet	245	223	99	391	958
9.	†D. S. McDougal	242	221	97	395	957
10.	†S. P. Gardner	248	223	97	389	957
11.	†Eric Johnson	246	219	99	392	956
12.	†Geo. Sittler	245	219	99	392	955
13.	†Wm. Mackey	244	223	98	390	955
14.	†M. B. Stevens	247	221	98	389	955
15.	†G. B. Sheldon	246	215	96	393	955
16.	†L. J. Miller	248	222	95	390	955

\* Roosevelt Cup and cash.

† Fecker Scope and cash.

‡ Merchandise and cash.

§ Cash prizes.

## MATCH NO. 11—INTERSTATE TEAM MATCH—JULY 4, 1928

5 ENTRIES		50 yds.	100 yds.	Total
No.	Name			
1.	*District of Columbia	1,169	1,169	2,338
	W. R. Stokes	200	197	
	L. Kasehagen	196	191	
	J. C. Jensen	196	195	
	Geo. Borreson	196	193	
	C. S. Shields	186	197	
	D. C. McDougal	195	196	
2.	†Pennsylvania, Capt. Chas. H. Johnson	1,173	1,161	2,334
	Coach O. M. Shriver			
	* Spencer Cup and silver medals.			
	† Bronze medals.			



A hawk killed at 90 yards with an 8-mm. sub-load

## Side Arms, Sub-Loads and Supplementary Chambers

By J. V. K. WAGAR

DO YOU remember the time you were deer hunting with your pet deer rifle and, powerless to resist taking the shot, spoiled most of a big blue grouse? And that other time when you wrecked beyond hope of salvage a young cottontail which, rolled in flour and fried brown, would have tempted a dyspeptic? You do—of course you do—even if you have forgotten similar incidents.

You've also heard many a tale about some wonder-shot in Idaho, Michigan, or Colorado, who never misses the bobbing head of a grouse and who never shoots a rabbit except in the eye, thus obtaining untorn small meat with his rifle; which, by the way, is usually sighted in for 100 yards or more, and which may or may not be a really high-power arm. But more ordinary individuals miss the head shots with sufficient regularity to make body shots so desirable from the standpoint of hitting what is needed on the table that its post-mortem condition is temporarily forgotten.

All of which points to one question: What can be done about it? In these days of specialization (even in hunting), shotgun balance, and machine gunlike rapidity of fire, most hunters class that unknown quantity designated "the all-around rifle" alongside other myths such as perpetual motion, the possibility of catching birds by making a saline deposition upon their posterior appendages, and any stories having to do with knowing where one can get a case of genuine prewar liquid goods.

Lacking an all-around rifle—one which will secure deer with a comfortable margin of certainty yet does not seriously reduce in size the edible portions of small game—the hunter has but two logical choices to govern

his big-game hunting: First, to blind himself to the presence of all juicy, tender, and tasteful small animals and birds when in search for big game. Second, to resort to the use of side arms, sub-loads, or supplementary chambers for securing small game. Being a firm believer of the truth that one bunny in the Dutch pot is worth a herd of bull deers in the brush, especially after eating nothing but ham and bacon for several days, I'm advocating the second policy.

But if you expect me to come out flat-footed, praising to high heaven one of the three methods of getting small meat, and merrily damning the other two, you've one more guess coming. This is a dose of mild-flavored research, not a cussing bee.

For purely romantic appeal, the side arm rules the roost. It doesn't add "that smart military touch," as vendors of cheap field glasses claim for their wares, but one does have a rakish feeling when his middle is all cluttered up with a Colt, Smith & Wesson, Ivers and Owlhead, or Wildcat Special revolver or pistol, a case or two of cartridges strung out a la picket fence on a generous slice of Heiser's best saddle skirting, and a big shiny buckle.

If, however, you can't consistently hit anything smaller than a nine-dollar Stetson hat (today's prices) at thirty yards, forget the rakish air and leave it and your side-arm outfit at home. You won't learn to shoot the side arm on the trip, and as for backing up your rifle, why most manufacturers take at least a casual interest in making their big-game rifles jamproof.

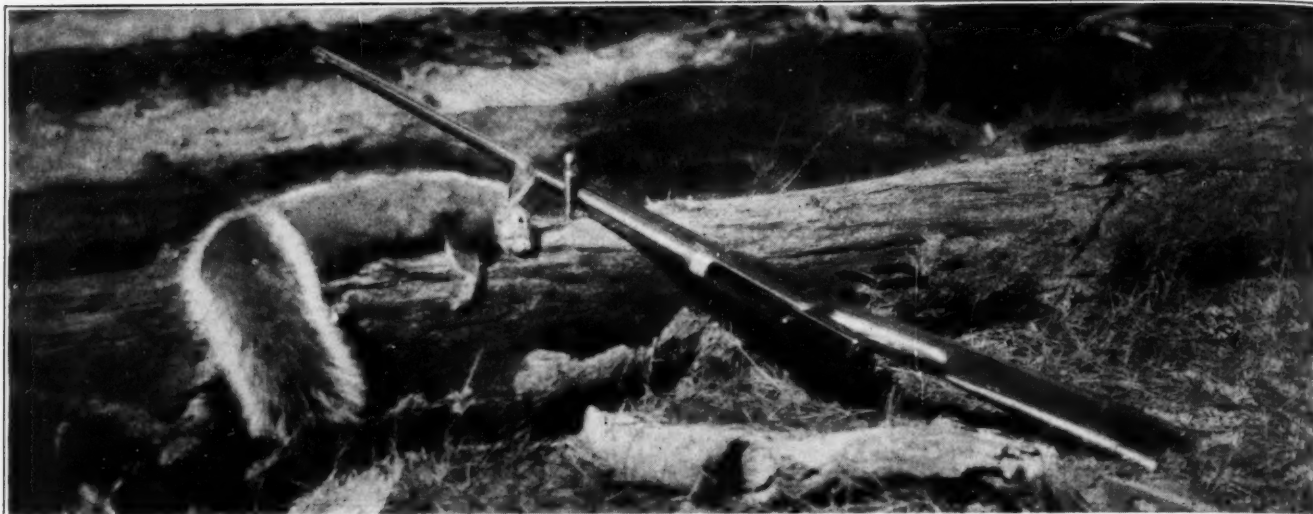
Again, due to the lack of intelligent practice in certain provincial parts of the United States and Canada, no good revolver or pis-

tol shots occur among the natives; and whatever guides there may be among such a people they therefore judge a side arm as the weapon of a fool, branding the wearer of it as a tenderfoot or whatever worse term they can coin for the occasion. Nor does an exhibition of genuine skill with a side arm, resulting in the acquisition of small game with a minimum expenditure of cartridges, impress them favorably. They are then often resentful of any worth-while equipment or methods save their own. Such prejudices lead to unpleasantness of a sort that makes a side arm a hated burden instead of a useful and interesting item of equipment.

But if you know from past experience with tin cans or game that you can collect with a shot or two a good percentage of the rabbits, grouse, and squirrels you will likely see, and that its weight or occurrence in certain regions will not prove objectionable, take your six-gun or pistol along, and don't worry because an authority or two has declared any man a tenderfoot who takes a side arm on a big-game hunt. It's a sure sign that a man isn't far removed from being a tenderfoot when he must worry about being called one. And, besides, you'll have for company a lot of old-timers with vast wilderness experience behind them.

The chief advantage of a side-arm for use on pot meat is that, while it may not be as efficient regarding accuracy as the supplementary chamber or sub-load, it leaves your rifle always in its most efficient state, its chamber and magazine charged with big-game ammunition, and its sights set for that ammunition. The side arm is thus always instantly serviceable for shooting whatever small game is encountered; the rifle, the most important arm on the big-game hunt,





*Gray squirrel killed with .32 auto. Colt cartridge in Marble .30-06 adapter*

is at its maximum efficiency the instant big game is sighted. With the side arm for small game, you may regret having missed a rabbit or two that was a little far off for the short gun, but you'll never regret having filled a magnificent bear with sub-loads and forever losing him, or shooting clean over a handsome buck because you forgot or didn't have time to lower sights raised for use with supplementary chambers.

Moreover, if your side arm is light enough to be worn without discomfort (and it should be such an arm), you may find it useful while at the inescapable duties of camp, when your rifle is laid down. On several occasions I have secured grouse while gathering or chopping wood. Once I shot two Mallards on the pool where we dipped up our water; for pack rats and other camp nuisances nothing excels a light side arm.

A final consideration the hunter should not overlook in choosing his equipment for shooting small game is his physical condition. If short of breath, overweight, or easily fatigued, he should avoid the extra weight of side arms and their equipages, choosing sub-loads or supplementary chambers in their stead.

If the hunter is in better condition, but so completely exhausts himself during the day that he will not clean his guns at night, an extra arm simply strengthens his decision to leave his guns dirty until the morning. If, on the other hand, big game is shot during the day, that day's work is usually cut short, or else the feeling of elation pervading the camp is sufficient to reward with a thorough cleaning all guns used that day. If only small game is sighted, only the side arm will be used, and if needs be it can be more properly neglected than the rifle, partly because the success of the trip depends less upon the pistol and partly because barrel replacements are much less expensively made in pistols and revolvers.

If you have but a single accurate side arm and it is not too objectionably heavy, take it.

But if you have a choice of side arms, select with care the one to go along on the hunt for large game. First of all, the .22 L. R. cartridge often proves too light for the larger grouse, jack and snowshoe rabbits, ground-hogs, hawks, and owls even when fired from a rifle, and it must be remembered that a short-barreled pistol or revolver shoots the same cartridge with less effectiveness. In the automatic pistols, small-game killing efficiency starts with the .30 Luger and the .32 Auto. Colt pistol cartridges and works upward. In the revolvers, the .32 S. & W. Long, or its equivalent the .32 Colt Police Positive cartridge, is the least powerful cartridge that is genuinely effective as a small-game load.

For a really light hunting side arm, I doubt if anything can equal the Colt Police Positive or the S. & W. Regulation Police models with six-inch barrels, chambered for the .32 S. & W. Long cartridge. These revolvers kill efficiently any game one considers too small for a high-power rifle, are light enough to be easily carried, shoot light and comparatively inexpensive ammunition, can be easily reloaded if greater economy is desired, and in the hands of the average revolver shooter give splendid accuracy.

The Colt .32 Automatic pistol is often used by experienced outdoors men as a small-game gun, especially as a gun to be carried in the pockets of chaparejos, and in the hands of a skilled shot leaves little to be desired. But for the tyro, or for the man having no great skill with a side arm, the two revolvers just listed are much easier used with accuracy, and central-fire revolver cartridges are invariably cheaper than automatic pistol cartridges of the same approximate power.

Those desiring more power and a sturdier arm should choose a Colt or S. & W. revolver chambered for the .38 S. & W. Special cartridge, or the Colt Military Model, caliber .38 automatic pistol, all made with six-inch barrels. But it must be remem-

bered that, with these arms and these cartridges, one acquires too much weight to be easily carried in addition to one's rifle, as well as an amount of power that is unnecessary as long as the big rifle is handy for emergencies. The still more powerful arms are even less suited for small-game shooting, and are better kept for trips on which no rifle is taken.

For carrying your side arm, get a well-fitting holster, of fine leather, made by a reputable maker of holsters. Above all avoid the department store type of holster of cheap, rough leather that one tries on one's gun until the dealer remarks, "I guess that one fits as well as any of them."

The average hunter is best satisfied with a flap holster having a closed muzzle end. This type of holster keeps dirt, snow, and rain from sifting into the gun from above, and protects the muzzle from abrasion or clogging when you sit down upon rocks, sand, or rotten logs. Furthermore, the flap keeps your gun in its place while you are plowing through brush, experiencing a bad tumble in deep snow when traveling on webs or skis, or when riding hard over rough country.

Mexican style holsters open at both ends are handsome affairs, and for those who spend their off hours indulging in quick-draw duels with discarded milk cans as their opponents, they are the best rig; but 99 of every 100 hunters frighten less game if they go for their guns slowly and quietly, and are well satisfied with flap holsters even if such contraptions do merit the scorn of pool-hall cowboys and gun-store loungers. There are worthy exceptions to this rule, plenty of them, but the hunter should seriously weigh his needs before classing himself among peace officers or others whose lives may depend upon their ability to reach a side arm quickly. And finally, the side arm completely encased in a flap holster is so obviously *not* worn for show or intimidation, and differs so radically from the low-hung belt and wide-looped



holster made cheaply showy by photoplay actors, tourist guides, and "dudes" on their vacations, that its wearer is seldom twitted about carrying it just to look tough. Yet when danger impends, the flap may be doubled back and fastened to the back of the holster, holding the butt of the gun well away from the body and leaving it as free to be quickly drawn as from an open-top holster.

The cartridge belt should be as light as possible with ample strength to carry one's side arm and holster; should be wide enough to prevent an uncomfortable cutting of the belt into one's flesh, and no wider; should be of some tan which does not cause a green scum to gather on cartridges left within the loops a short time; should be flexible enough to ride closely and comfortably against the body, and needs no more than eighteen cartridge loops. If, with eighteen cartridges in the belt loops and five or six in the cylinder or magazine, you shoot all your cartridges at game without securing enough for a meal or two, you need a shotgun instead of a side arm. If you get game with nearly every shot you shoot, you don't deserve any more shooting for that day. And if you are defending yourself and can't finish the job in twenty-four shots, you most likely will be dead by that time. So leave the other half-box of cartridges in camp. They get rather heavy tied around your meals all day.

Of side-arms, sub-loads, and supplementary chambers, sub-loads unquestionably offer the most dependably accurate shooting; and it is this quality that makes sub-loads desirable on a hunting trip despite the fact that they may be easily confused with high-power cartridges when one hurriedly reaches into a pocket for more cartridges, or that they may be occupying chamber or magazine space at a most critical moment.

For the first ten or fifteen years after the .25-35, .30-30, .303 Savage, and the .30-40 had become really popular as sporting cartridges, they and similar cartridges were made in short-range as well as high-power loads. But these miniature loads never achieved great popularity, and their manufacture has been discontinued in all but a few, if not all, sizes of cartridges. The reasons for their unpopularity are numerous as well as sound.

In the first place, these short-range or miniature loads cost the same as full-power loads in the .32-40 and .38-55 cartridges, very little less for cartridges like the .23-35, .30-30, and .303 Savage, and not materially less in the .30-40. This fact was accountable

for a vague dislike on the part of many hunters who, even if they realized that the cost for such cartridges amounted to a very small sum for a year, nevertheless felt they were paying a good bit for what they actually got.

A second reason for their lack of popularity was that while the reloading of the regular high-power cartridges was then, as it now is, rather beyond the knowledge and equipment of the average hunter, the sub-loads were not much more difficult to make than were the black-powder cartridges to which such men had been accustomed, and could be made at a very low cost.

The third reason may seem of no consequence to the learned rifleman, but is a trouble of momentous proportions to the

tion in the sighting necessary for high-power and short-range loads.

Because of all this, and because many of the newest and best cartridges have never been made in sub-loads, the satisfactory use of sub-loads, or short-range loads as I have been calling them, is possible only to the reloader.

The most pleasant kind of sub-load to use is one that will shoot to center at 25 or 35 yards with the same sighting required for the high-power load at 100 yards. This is very easily possible with pressure barrels, very heavy barrels on single-shot rifles, or short, comparatively heavy, straight-tapered barrels such as are used on the '95 Winchester rifles, but it is seldom possible with very slender barrels, unless they are very short. It is, however, my experience that

with a sufficient variety of bullet weights, bullet shapes, and powder charges, a sub-load involving no sighting changes may be obtained for the majority of barrels. This proper combination may be found on the first trial, or it may require months of wearying and expensive experimenting before it is found. And in some cases it is forever unattainable.

If the reloader can not find a sub-load that shoots properly in his rifle without a change in sighting from that required for full-power loads, or if he desires to use a given bullet driven at some certain velocity no matter what the effect on sighting may be, sights permitting accurate adjustment are needed. If only a change in elevation is necessary, almost any rear sight with fine graduations will prove satisfactory, but for changes involving windage as well as elevation, I know of only three really satisfactory sights—the Lyman No. 48 receiver sight, the Lyman No. 103 tang sight, and a good scope sight with micrometer adjustments. Only with these is one able to make the finest, most accurate changes of sighting, without guesswork, then change almost instantly back to standard sight settings.

The lack of meat-tearing resulting with the use of sub-loads is obtained partly by reduced velocities and partly by the use of rounded or sharply pointed bullets. Of these two characteristics, each seems of equal importance. Full metal-cased spitzer bullets driven at high velocities will often make tiny holes in three or four successive cottontails, then will almost utterly demolish the next one. And .32 Winchester Special or .33 Winchester bullets with their usual flat points will still tear the flesh of small creatures rather badly when fired at velocities no greater than 1,400 foot-seconds. The weight of bullet seeming has little bearing on the



*A coyote killed with the 9-mm. Luger. A running shot*

hunter of less skill and experience. Many hunters have confused commercial short-range loads with high-power hunting cartridges, failing to notice the differences in the shape and jacketing of the two bullets, missing entirely the significance of the seating cannellure behind short-range bullets, and being entirely unaware of the usual difference in the amount of powder carried by each type of load.

I know one rather experienced hunter who, shortly after he had given up the use of the .30-30 and had bought one of the then new box-magazine Winchesters for the .30-40 cartridge, heatedly wagered \$50 on the ability of his .30-40 to hold up better at long range than a friend's .30-30. Shooting at a white rock some 300 yards across a sage-brush flat, he lost his bet because another friend so called, substituted some metal-patched .30-40 short-range loads just as the contest began.

Finally, and most importantly, it is impossible to make a single short-range load that will shoot with equal satisfaction from rifles having different barrel lengths and thicknesses. For instance, a factory producing .30-40 short-range loads must expect to have them shot in Krag muskets with 30-inch barrels, in Krag and Winchester carbines with 22-inch barrels, in the '95 Winchester rifles with their regular 28- or special 24-inch barrels, and in single-shot Winchester rifles with very heavy 30-inch barrels, each type of barrel demanding a different sort of varia-

killing qualities of a sub-load, at least on any game for which it is properly intended, and if sufficient accuracy and a reasonable trajectory can be had with really light bullets, their low cost for lead makes them that much more desirable.

Sportsmen living in large cities or near ammunition factories can very easily obtain full metal-jacketed bullets for use in sub-loads, but we who live in more isolated regions prefer to mould our sub-load bullets, finding the delay and expense associated with shipments of bullets from great distances always aggravating and sometimes prohibitive. Moreover, since really satisfactory short-range bullets are obtainable in only .25 and .30 calibers, the owners of most rifles of other calibers are compelled to make their own bullets.

With manufacturers of reliable reloading tools advertising their moulds and tools in every outdoor periodical, and with such an excellent powder as du Pont Smokeless Rifle Powder No. 80 easily obtainable and usable with comparative safety, no hunter should condemn the use of sub-loads without giving them at least a fair trial.

Supplemental chambers must have been designed by somebody who wanted to shoot small game with his high-power rifle, but who didn't want to reload in order to avoid shooting expensive and needlessly destructive high-power ammunition. And just these very qualities make supplemental chambers desirable for the rest of us. Shooting comparatively inexpensive light side-arm ammunition, they usually possess sufficient accuracy to account for the small game seen within fifty yards. In fact, they possess but one great fault—we sometimes expect too much of them.

Following the introduction of the first genuinely satisfactory supplemental chambers, many types and makes were marketed, but only two well-known makes—Winchester and Marble—are now readily available. And, since other patterns are so rarely seen, I shall discuss only these two.

In the Winchester adapter, the pistol cartridge is loaded into the rear, or breech end, of the adapter, the firing pin of the rifle strikes the pistol cartridge primer directly, and the bullet travels through a smooth-bore tube the full length of the chamber before the rifling is reached. With this adapter, we don't worry about our firing pin getting deformed or broken by striking on some metal harder than the primer, but we know that according to the best authorities, any bullet which travels two inches or better before striking the rifling has a poor start in the shooting game. So naturally we don't hear of any international matches being won with the Winchester supplementary chamber—nor with the Marble device, either, to be strictly truthful.

In the Marble adapter, the pistol cartridge is held at the front end of the chamber, a special firing pin receives the impact of the rifle firing pin, transmitting it to and firing

the pistol cartridge, and the bullet takes the rifling almost at once in some calibers—and, well, rather soon in others.

Some shooters are prejudiced against the Marble adapter because they feel it may be injurious to the rifle, but I have yet to see a firing pin or other rifle part broken or injured because of their use. In fact, one rifle, the old .22-caliber 1903 Springfield with regulation action and stock but with a .22 barrel, was designed for use entirely with just such an adapter, and stood the gaff for hundreds of thousands of rounds.

Loaded Marble adapters, because of the projecting bullets at their forward ends and their similarity in outline to the high-power cartridges which they replace, work quite well through the magazines of any repeating rifles save the Krag-Jorgensen, in which cartridges with too short an overall length will occasionally jam.

Loaded or empty Winchester adapters, the duplicates of fired high-power shells in length and outline, can not be successfully used in the magazines of most repeating rifles. Furthermore, because of the peculiar relation of the extractors and ejectors in lever-action Winchesters, the mouths of any fired bottlenecked shells are usually flattened against the tops of the chambers just before they are thrown from the rifle, or else are gouged and grooved by the extractor cut in the top of the chamber. This is of no importance when a Marble adapter is used, for the expended pistol cartridge takes the bending and scratching, but the Winchester adapter itself suffers, unless held down with the thumb until clear of the barrel.

For cartridges with straight sides, like the .32-40 and the .405 W. C. F., only the Winchester adapter is manufactured, because in such sizes there could not be enough metal at the muzzle of an adapter to support a pistol cartridge in the manner of Marble's adapters.

Marble adapters for the .250-3000 and various .30-caliber cartridges are made for more than one size of pistol cartridges, but an adapter shooting a certain pistol cartridge will not shoot the other satisfactorily. For instance, one may buy a Marble adapter for the .250-3000 to shoot the .25 short Stevens R. F. cartridge, or another to shoot the .25 Auto. Colt cartridge, but neither adapter will shoot the other cartridge with any satisfaction. Similarly, for many .30-caliber high-power arms, Marble adapters may be had for one or the other of the .32 S. & W. and .32 Auto. Colt cartridges, but the two are not interchangeable. In Marble adapters for other calibers than these one has no choice of cartridges.

Winchester adapters are supposedly inflexible in the cartridges one can use in them, but one can use the .32 S. & W. and .32 Auto. Colt cartridges interchangeably in supplementary chambers for the .30-30, .30-40, .303 Savage, and .30 Gov't '06 cartridges, at least in all that I have owned. And I have used the .41 Long Colt D. A. cartridge with

as much satisfaction in an adapter for the .405 W. C. F. cartridge as I have had with the use of the .41 Short Colt D. A. cartridge, for which it was designed.

Since there is a choice of pistol and revolver cartridges for certain adapters, some may wonder which they should choose. Of the .25 R. F. Stevens and .25 Auto. Colt, the latter gives the more certain cleanliness and considerably better accuracy, but is much more expensive. Of the .32 S. & W. and .32 Auto. Colt cartridges, the .32 Auto. Colt is the more accurate, and the more expensive. For use in supplemental chambers, automatic pistol cartridges are usually more accurate than rather similar revolver cartridges having lead bullets, because of the ability of metal-jacketed bullets to resist the deformation likely to occur before the bullets are well centered in the barrel.

As I have before intimated, the Marble adapter is theoretically the superior of the Winchester adapter in the matter of accuracy, but this difference, if actually present, is small indeed. For one thing, the distance a pistol bullet travels from the time it leaves the shell until it strikes the lands has less effect upon accuracy than has the tightness of the bore through which it travels during that time. In a loose bore it tips badly and will strike the rifling all out of true. In a truly tight bore it will not tip and will have an accurate flight as the result. All Winchester adapters I have owned have been bored tightly and have fitted well against the rifling.

Expended pistol cartridges may be readily flipped sideways, with only the use of one's fingers, from any Marble adapters excepting those for use with rim-fire cartridges. When using these, or when using any Winchester adapter, the hunter should carry a nail along to push out the fired pistol cartridges. Another interesting difference is that loaded Marble adapters may be carried in the pockets with no tendency to separate shown by the pistol cartridge and its adapter, but a pistol cartridge in a Winchester adapter carried in a pocket may or may not be where it should be when needed.

Winchester adapters are sold for less than those of Marble make, and will not last as long, being made of softer material; but either kind will last until long after it has paid for itself in use.

The only change of sighting ordinarily necessitated by the use of supplementary chamber is one of elevation, the proper amount being remembered and set off when needed—and set back as soon as the need has passed.

In hunting big game one should keep the rifle magazine loaded at all times with high-power ammunition, and should charge the chamber with a sub-load or supplementary chamber only after small game is sighted. Even then a shot at small game may startle some before unseen large animal into flight, and with the sights set for small-game loads

(Continued on page 20)



## Field Shooting

By CHAS. ASKINS

A FEW years ago according to the best glimpse I could get into the future, the younger generation seemed to be paying less attention to field shooting. Automobiles were more or less a novelty to boys then, and every lad of an age at which he would take up shooting turned his attention to automobile-driving instead. Then he had other things that we didn't have, as picture shows and bare-legged flappers. Additionally, guns and ammunition were high, and I thought that would make a difference. The cost of ammunition didn't make a difference; and other things have staled on young America.

I can only judge other sections of the country by the one I live in, but here there are ten quail and duck shooters to where there were one ten years ago, and a hundred to where there were one twenty years ago. Twenty years ago, about five of us had practically a monopoly of the quail shooting in a section of country six miles square. Occasionally a farmer potted a bevy along a hedgerow, but we five did the wing shooting. I used to say that I could kill a hundred quail a day as easily or with the same certainty as the then bag limit—25 birds. On the river, two professional hunters, market gunners, made blinds and shot over decoys; they claim to have killed 7,000 ducks that winter. Now you can count duck blinds up and down that river like corn shocks in a field. I haven't been duck shooting this year, and practically no ducks come in here, not being allowed to feed or alight. Five hundred quail-shooters overran our old shooting grounds on the opening day this year. They came in cars and in truck loads of a dozen men together—now and then twenty men would cross a farm in a line, most of them armed with automatic shotguns. Following them maybe an hour later, maybe only a few minutes later, another gang would drive across. Very few of the bevies escaped being shot up the very first day.

This is a noted quail country. Rex Beach, Irvin Cobb, Charles G. Dawes, Ray Long and others are shooting near here at this time, on protected ground. The farmers are as fine a lot as exist anywhere, many of them with Southern traditions. They have reached the limit of patience, because ordinary means of protection have become useless. "Keep-out" signs used to be heeded, but they are not any more. The shooters laugh at the sign first, then laugh at the farmer next, and then get into their cars and drive to the next good-looking spot. The farmer obeys the law, shoots no birds until the season opens, and then is shot out in a week. These gangs come from the neighboring city of Enid, and from all over the State. These automobile shooters come here to shoot, and regardless of any protest they mean to shoot. The talk now among landowners is all in favor of combining and forbidding all shoot-

ing. They propose to appoint wardens of their own, arm them with high-power rifles, and keep them patrolling the district day after day during the hunting season. That means somebody will be shot the first day.

Now what is the remedy? The natural tendency for the man who is willing to pay for the privilege of hunting is to buy it. Such a situation exists in England and in all countries where there are more shooters than game. Leasing has been tried in North Dakota, and has proved so unsatisfactory that the trespass laws have been repealed. Yet, the time is right here when a man can not expect to obtain shooting without paying for it. Very few present-day shooters would hesitate to pay \$5 for one day's shooting—many would pay \$100 for a season's shooting rather than be chased from pillar to post. Every quail killed is worth a dollar to the man who shoots it.

My own pet theory is to charge every man a resident license fee of \$25 when he shoots off his own place. I know it wouldn't work, because the legislator who advocated it would be voted out of office. The present remedy of the farmers is to license by counties—\$5 for a man to shoot within his own county; \$25 if he shoots outside of it. That would work because the farmers would vote for it. Eventually the landowner will have to be paid for his birds, not less than \$5 a bevy; and whether the money is paid by the individual shooter or by the State, that will work, too.

It is great to have a nation of shooting men, but the time is right here when more than \$1.25 will have to be paid for the privilege of shooting throughout a season. In England it costs an average of \$100 to shoot over a bit of land a mile square; and under the same circumstances we will be no different from an Englishman. The automobile, bringing men a hundred miles before daylight in the morning, carrying them beyond the reach of the law at fifty miles an hour, has presented a problem that must be met. The average "gang shooter" has no more regard for a trespass law than the average bootlegger has for the eighteenth amendment, and that is the problem that no State has been able to meet, with the possible exception of Pennsylvania. Even the Pennsylvania State Constabulary could do little in the West, where there may be a good automobile road every mile. That is the problem that has to be met, and a failure to meet it means the entire extinction of small game. Under present conditions, not a quail or a duck or a squirrel or a rabbit will be left in Oklahoma in twenty years. The problem is to have one shooter where there are ten now, and the one shooter paying as much as the ten do now; and there is no other way out of it.

## MODERN GUNSMITHING

(Continued from page 11)

though few professionals will wish to be without it.

Of course to acquire skill in the use of tools requires actual practice and experience; but the learning can be made much quicker, much surer and much more complete through the aid of intelligent and practical suggestions and advice from one who has traveled the road before,—as witness the well-worn books on the shelves of practically every mechanic that has ever risen above mediocrity.

As a case in point let us consider the use of the ordinary file. There is probably no other single tool in a mechanic's entire outfit which is as generally useful and amazingly versatile as a file, properly handled. It is the mechanic's basic cutting tool—the one tool without which he simply can not get along. Yet how many of the so-called "mechanics" of today have any conception of the way a file can be made to perform in the hands of a man who really knows his stuff? Spend a few minutes at the bench in any garage, and you'll have your answer. Mr. Baker gives the high lights on the use of the file, with a glimpse of the rewards in store for the man who will but master the art.

Or, as just another example, take the case of soldering. Here again a little wise and timely advice can save the beginner much grief and discouragement. Baker gives it, together with some good dope on brazing and welding.

Perhaps the subjects upon which in the past it has been most difficult for the rifleman to obtain complete and exact information are those covered in the chapters on "Rifle Barrel Design and Fitting," "Chambering and Barrel Work," and "Cartridge Design and Manufacture." These chapters were written by Colonel Whelen, and in them is laid bare and basic "inside dope" of rifles and their ammunition.

Repairs to shotguns and pistols also receive some treatment.

But why continue? Each remaining chapter in the book deals with its special subject in the same clear, thorough manner. Every part of a rifle, down to the smallest screw, receives attention. Every lover of the grooved tube, whether or not he ever expects to undertake a gunsmithing job, will wish to possess Clyde Baker's "Modern Gunsmithing." It will give him a fuller understanding and deeper appreciation of his favorite weapon, with a richer pleasure in its companionship and use. To the man who, besides being a lover of guns, also finds pleasure, and perhaps profit, in gunsmithing work, the book should prove well-nigh indispensable.

L. J. HATHAWAY.

## NOTICE

The name of the Western Gun Sight Company, of San Francisco, Calif., has been changed to Pacific Gun Sight Company to avoid confusing this company with the Western Gun Sight Company of Denver, Colo.



# Handy Tools for the Rifleman

By HERVEY LOVELL

SINCE the war I have made many small items for riflemen, wide-blade front sights for Springfield and checking tools being most often asked for. The checking tool is the last and least important tool used by a gunsmith, but it seems to come first in the amateur's requirements. Just how this amateur gets his homemade stock to the checking stage without the few essential gun-stocker's tools is beyond me. I knew one fellow to make an entire stock, and then check it with only a jackknife—and it wasn't so bad, either, considering the one primitive tool used. It suited him, which is what counts.

In this article I am going to try to describe in order, and with simple sketches, the tools used on the job of stocking a rifle. They are simple tools that can not be purchased at hardware stores, and gunsmiths don't care to sell theirs, as every tool has its own peculiar hang and feel, and after years of use its tricks are learned by its owner, who would be lost with a new one, no two ever being made exactly alike even by hand, and no two men ever having the same idea as to tool design. I shall not list all the standard carpenter's chisels, planes, drawknife and set of hand carving tools used or needed, as it takes about 1,000 assorted tools for a gunsmith to handle simple work outside of rifling barrels, choking or unchoking shotguns, etc.

To make these stocking tools six assorted files are the very fewest that will be used; and you had better get six assorted needle files of a jeweler's supply house, through the jewelry man, and six assorted regular files at a hardware store. Then get a handle for every file purchased, and drill holes to fit each file tang in each handle. A loose or crookedly set handle is a sign of a sloppy workman.

The first operation of stocking is laying out and cutting the opening for the action and barrel into the wood; and, by the way, in doing this be very careful not to scribe lines to the full width or length of the cuts to begin with, as all cuts are to be made small at first, and at the last are carefully opened up until a true, snug fit is obtained all over.

The auger and carpenter's chisels will be used in the first stage, the special tools we are going to make coming into use for

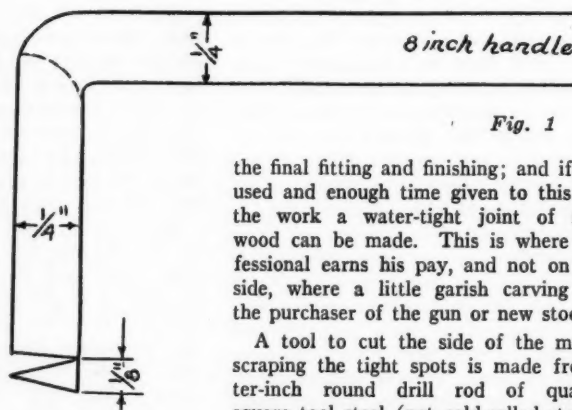
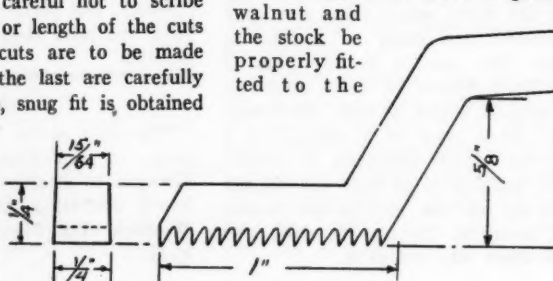


Fig. 1

the final fitting and finishing; and if properly used and enough time given to this stage of the work a water-tight joint of metal to wood can be made. This is where the professional earns his pay, and not on the outside, where a little garish carving deceives the purchaser of the gun or new stock.

A tool to cut the side of the mortise by scraping the tight spots is made from quarter-inch round drill rod of quarter-inch square tool steel (not cold-rolled steel, which can't be tempered), and is shown in Fig. 1. To make this tool, cut off a piece of steel at least 9 inches long and heat it about an inch from one end. Holding the cool end in the hand, grasp the hot end in a vise about an inch and a quarter from the end and bend down quickly while the metal is red hot, forming a right angle. After the metal cools grasp the long end in the vise so that the short bent end stands level with the top of vise and projects toward you. Take a large file and cut this short end to the triangular form shown in Fig. 1, keeping the three edges true and parallel while filing them sharp. Then put this end back into the fire and bring to a cherry-red heat, and quench in pure cold water. Polish the hardened part with emery to remove the scale, turn the fire down, hold the hardened end above the lowered flame where it will heat up not too quickly, and closely watch for the color changes as the temper is drawn from the steel. Just as light straw color changes to dark straw quench in oil or water. Then hone to a razor edge and put on a file handle.

We are now ready to make the smoothing tool for the flat bottom of mortises, where metal parts are flat and must fit exact along the bottom. When inletting the barrel and action these are very lightly coated on the bottom and sides with Prussian blue and then pressed into the mortise, when the blue will show on the tight spots of the wood, and these spots must then be scraped down to level with the tool to be described. Incidentally, if the wood is good dry black walnut and the stock be properly fitted to the



metal at all points, it will never become shaky regardless of recoil.

You may as well at this stage order a way this one is, and the file can not be used for ordinary work. It cuts grooves like a plow, and spaces the grooves exact width every time. Twenty-seven rows of teeth are on half an inch of width, and cut as many grooves at one stroke. These files are useful to a gunsmith for checking hammers, faces of sights to break up reflection, etc. I even check the spot on butt plates that touches the floor, and have no guns falling because of sliding out from the wall. (Several heavy rifles falling in a tangle will have enough dents and scratches to wring tears from the most stoic rifleman.)

Fig. 2 shows the smoothing tool, or "float," for leveling the bottoms of cuts. After the steel for this tool has been bent to shape as shown, grasp the business end upside down in the vise and use the checking file across the face or cutting surface, as shown in the cut. Cut straight across or at an angle, the same as regular files are cut. This tool is really a file with a drop or bend, and with better cutting ability on wood.

After the teeth are spaced by the use of the checking file as deep as this file will cut, the tops of the teeth will be rounded and will need to be sharpened before hardening the tool. Here is where the so-called needle files come into use, ordinary files having round corners, which are too coarse for this purpose. The needle files have nearly perfect corners. Use the three-cornered one and place it carefully in each shallow groove, and cut until all the teeth are sharp and uniform, and of the shape shown. If no needle file can be had take a saw file to the emery wheel and grind one of the three faces until perfectly smooth and true. This gives two perfect sharp corners to finish the float teeth up to sharp edges. Then preserve

this three-cornered file for cutting dovetail sight slots, and for many other uses about lock parts. When all the teeth are sharpened on this float tool examine them with a small magnifier, touching up any uneven edges until all appear uniform and level.

We are now ready to harden this tool in the same manner as the last one. After the

Fig. 2

first quenching polish all scale off the shank and back of the blade to produce a bright surface, and be very careful in drawing to color not to let the teeth get too hot, or they will turn blue at the sharp edges, and these edges will then be too soft, while if left glass-hard they will be brittle at the cutting points. The best method is to heat a piece of steel red hot and lay it on the edge of the stove. Then turn the float wrong side up and hold its back on the hot metal until the straw color approaches the teeth. In case the teeth turn blue reheat to bright red, quench in cold water and begin over again.

The sides of this tool should be ground back so that the top of blade is  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch narrower than bottom cutting part. This can be done with a file before hardening; or the tool can be ground on an emery wheel or honed off with an oil stone after tempering. Fit a nice file handle to this tool and it is ready to use.

In undertaking to make the stock-checking tools we approach the most uncertain job of tool-making. You may hit it just right at the first attempt, or you may not. I worried along until I wore out three tools in use and yet wasn't pleased with the results. So I went to an older gunsmith who had made a thousand stocks and asked him to reshape my checker. He was working on a sporter stock at the time and took my tool and cut a few rows of checking with it, whereupon he handed it back to me and said, "You have a better tool than I have." Yet he had made these tools by the hundred to supply other gunsmiths.

Three things are essential in checking tool design: the blade must be dropped lower than the line of shank or handle. This blade must have a slight curve up at the front end, so that it is slightly rocker-shaped on the bottom, and the left-hand row of teeth should be deeper or longer than the other rows to ride in the preceding groove as a guide line. A straight-bottomed tool, or one with all the rows of teeth of the same depth, will jump out of the cut, and will skid off the track and slide around the surface of the stock. The rows of teeth must be exactly parallel to each other; nose to heel of blade. If the front or leading edges of the teeth are at right angles to the work the cutting will be faster, but the teeth will tear the grain of the wood and take off the dia-

monds, so that the whole stock will be ruined and a new one

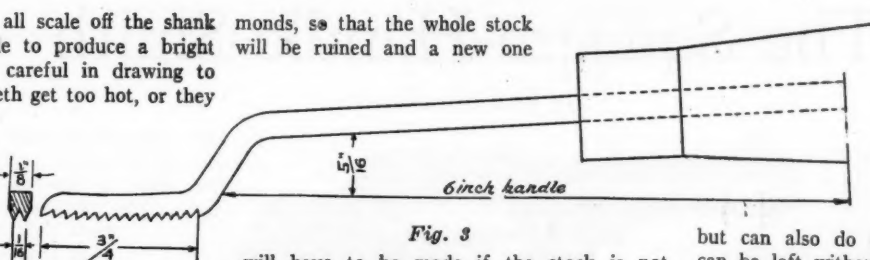
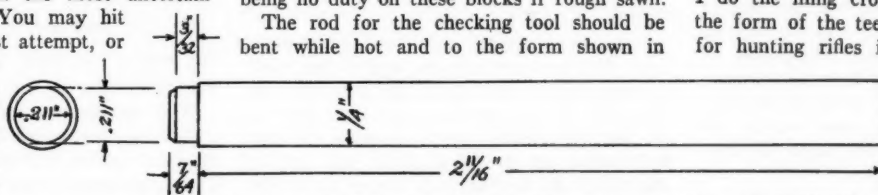


Fig. 3

will have to be made if the stock is not full enough to cut down nearly an eighth of an inch farther, as both the right and left sides would have to be reduced to maintain the balance.

Most beginners start checking with eight rows to the inch and decrease the size of diamond as they learn until they reach the smallest their eyes can stand. Some mushy black walnut is so soft that only on old dull tool can be used. Hard imported wood will stand up and give perfect diamonds of the smallest size, as the grain is dense and close and the wood very hard. This wood is too costly to learn on, as the wholesale price runs from \$8 to \$24 per block, or half as much if the wood is bought in Europe, there being no duty on these blocks if rough sawn.

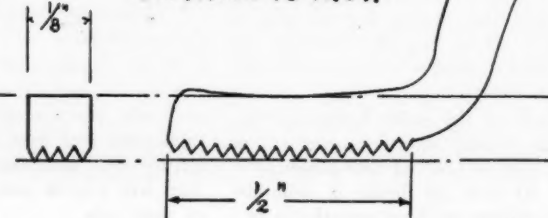
The rod for the checking tool should be bent while hot and to the form shown in



Swage used to remove crimp from primer pockets and to tighten old enlarged pockets. Made from  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch drill rod

Fig. 3. Nothing but cold-rolled steel can be bent cold, and this isn't fit for tools. When the bends are complete turn the piece upside down and hold it in a vise. Use an old hacksaw blade, after it has been ground V-shape on an emery wheel, and cut a groove the length of the checker blade, as shown in the cut, being careful to keep in a true line with the handle of the tool, as the handle is the sight when checking—or at least the rear sight. The total length of tool with a file handle should be at least 8 inches. The type of groove cut in the blade determines the shape and size of the diamonds cut in the wood, and should be a sharp V at the bottom. Then file each row from the outside to bring the two lines of teeth to a per-

Magnified 4 times  
32 lines to inch



fect V-shape, keeping the one on the left side of the tool (as it will be used) slightly greater in tooth depth than the other, as this row is to follow in the previous line cut in the wood as a guide,

but can also do some cutting itself; or it can be left without teeth and be used as a guide only.

The teeth are cut by filing crosswise of the tool with the checking file, which will follow the curve of the blade and give uniform spacing and fine teeth that will not tear wood. These teeth are then filed to sharp points, with front and back of teeth nearly the same angle so as to get a perfect cutting tooth that will finish up the job of checking with very little file work on the diamonds. Try out the tool on scraps of walnut and see that it cuts true lines without jumping out or tearing off bits of wood. I do not harden checking tools, so I can sharpen them from time to time as you would sharpen a saw; but in sharpening them I do the filing crosswise, so as to preserve the form of the teeth. A nice size of tooth for hunting rifles is about 16 lines to the

inch, but 20 looks better when finished. Fig. 4 shows a tool that cuts 32 lines to the inch. Examine some friend's sporter stock which has been made by an expert if you

can find one; and, if possible, examine an Owen Brothers job, as these are the finest finished stocks built in this country. Even the old experienced stocker can learn something from careful inspection of these deluxe stocks, and Bob Owen is always willing to help a beginner whenever possible. He has no secrets or tricks. In fact, the finest mechanics I ever knew were all willing to show an interested beginner. Pope, Zischang and Wundhammer have all been very willing to help me. Don't think that an amateur can not reach the peak of gunsmithing. Two of the finest jobs I have ever examined were

done by men who had other business as officials of large corporations. They were desk men who took up gunsmithing as a hobby.

It would take many pages to show how to lay out and check a stock, but designs may be copied from the Parker or other gun catalogues, and also from cuts of sporters shown in magazines. Try out the new tools

first on round pieces of wood—handles and old broken stocks any gunsmith has around.

Fig. 4



# The Squeeze-Handle Smith

By EDGAR ARNOLD

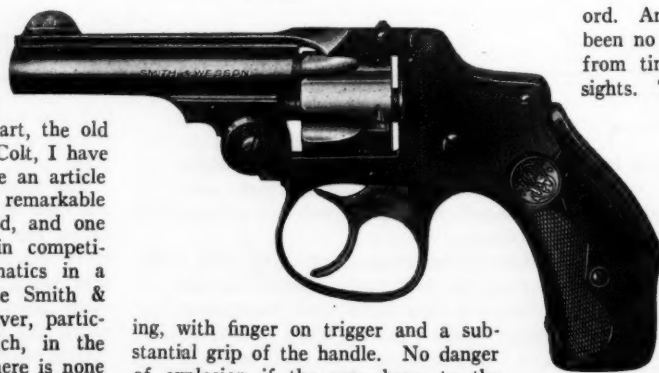
HAVING read, by conservative estimate, some 13,000 yards of magazine articles upon the merits of that much-praised product of the handgun makers' art, the old Peacemaker or .45 Single-Action Colt, I have yearned for some months to write an article on a gun which has a history as remarkable as that of any ever manufactured, and one which is holding its popularity in competition with an epidemic of automatics in a speed-crazed age. I refer to the Smith & Wesson Safety Hammerless revolver, particularly in .38 caliber; than which, in the parlance of the country lawyer, there is none than whicher, so far as strictly pocket guns are concerned.

Reams of paper have been consumed by writers of fact and writers of fiction, telling of the hero and his flaming .45; and while my admiration of the old single-action catapult is as great as that of most, I find that in all too many cases there was no time to draw that cumbersome cannon, and the hero of the yarn produced from the side pocket of his pants, where his hand had rested naturally, a short-barreled .38 Smith & Wesson, which he whipped into action before his assailant, or assailants, could begin to draw the heavy artillery.

This is no idle tale I am spinning, as most men familiar with the technique of gun fights will attest. I was born in a room where there was a rather high mantelpiece, and on that mantel, as one of the first articles upon which my infant eyes rested, was no Single-Action Colt, no .44 Russian or Schofield, but a blue-black .38 Smith & Wesson hammerless, 3¼-inch barrel, in a worn rubber holster, split up one side, which condition attested to the number of days and nights it had been toted by my father, at that time the purchasing agent and sometime paymaster for a large coal company, whose duties frequently threw him into contact with rough and desperate men. And all my life since I have observed and heard of the toll of the hammerless.

"Squeeze-handle Smiths," they call them down here in Kentucky, where they retain their great popularity, while the "niggers" dub them "Lemon-Squeezers." All down through the South they are popular; but their popularity is not confined to any particular region. In cities, among private citizens, among detective departments and secret-service men, these guns enjoy great popularity, as they are the most compact arm of effective caliber that can be imagined.

It is no exaggeration to say that the Squeeze-Handle Smith is the safest pocket gun ever made. Even a cursory examination of the design will convince the doubting Thomas on this score, as it is impossible to fire this gun except when the gun is held in the hand in the proper position for shoot-



ing, with finger on trigger and a substantial grip of the handle. No danger of explosion if the gun drops to the floor—no chance that a safety might slip off and a jar touch off the works in the pocket—yet, if a man were obliged to shoot through his overcoat pocket, which sounds like detective fiction but is sometimes done, he can shoot the five without a jam, which is something that can not be done with pocket automatics.

I am no collector of blood-and-thunder data, but in a newspaper way I am conversant with the homicides and gun fights in this neck of the woods; and a large part of the time the items, when mentioning the gun with which the deed was done, will specify .38 Smith & Wesson. A negro shot nine times with a .30 Luger, all shots penetrating the boiler room, recovered without any great ado; but somehow they seem to curl up and pass out when the modest lead slug of the "Lemon-Squeezer" does the penetrating.

There's something about the hammerless Smith other than beauty of design, safety and portability, else so many men would not swear by these guns, tote them into dangerous places confidently, and chances are, emerge creditably from any difficulty in which they may become involved. This humble little .38 short, modest though it appears when stacked up beside the fodder for the .45, has a punch, a penetration and evidently a shock, out of all proportion to its size.

If you are skeptical as to their accuracy, you are wrong again. I shoot the big bores mostly in target work, and am no great shakes of a shot with the Squeeze-Handle; but I know men—the chief of police of a neighboring town is one—who can score a creditable target with the short hammerless. You soon learn the trick of taking up the slack in the trigger, revolving the cylinder into place, and then letting her off with a final squeeze. For tin-can shooting, at customary tin-can ranges, you can not beat the little hammerless.

W. F. Roper, of the Smith & Wesson Co., informed me months ago in answer to an inquiry that over 495,000 of this model have been sold. By now the figure is doubtless past the half-million mark—a remarkable rec-

ord. And all this time since 1887 there has been no change in design—merely a variance from time to time in the barrel latch and sights. The last new one I saw had a wider front sight, which is an improvement over the narrow blade of former years.

Down through the line, from the .38 single-action of 1876, to the single-action of 1878, when the handle was altered and the trigger guard added, through the double-action of 1880 and down to 1887, when the hammerless appeared, these guns have been much in vogue as pocket arms, and favored by toters of cannons as "second guns"; and there is no diminution in popularity.

## SIDE ARMS, SUB-LOADS AND SUPPLEMENTARY CHAMBERS

(Continued from page 16)

the hunter has little success in killing the large animal.

With an accurate side arm and good cartridges an experienced and skilled shot should have no trouble hitting an object the size of a teacup every time at 20 yards, under average field conditions. In the hands of a good shot, a combination consisting of an accurate rifle and its proper supplementary chamber load should shatter a teacup every shot at 40 yards. Some combinations will better this, and others will scarcely equal the work of a side-arm. But properly developed sub-loads need have no betters for accuracy, many of our best sub-loads equaling the finest high-power target loads in this respect at ranges up to 200 yards.

Fortunately, distance is seldom a matter of importance in the shooting of small game animals during the big-game hunt. Even in a coyote- or bobcat-ridden country, rabbits can be frequently bagged at distances of 30 yards or under. It is only in a country better known for its small-game hunting than for its big game that small game is sufficiently wary to necessitate special arms. And that, of course, is another thing entirely, having nothing to do with this subject.

I have purposely gone into greatest detail in discussing supplementary chambers, for they are so seldom mentioned in print, while advice concerning side-arms is quite common. As for sub-loads, they depend upon reloading.

Above all things, if you choose a side-arm, sub-load, or supplementary chamber for your next trip, practice sufficiently with whatever implement you have chosen until its peculiarities have been thoroughly mastered. Only then will you be content with it at the end of your trip.



# The Canadian Chuck

By H. H. RABY

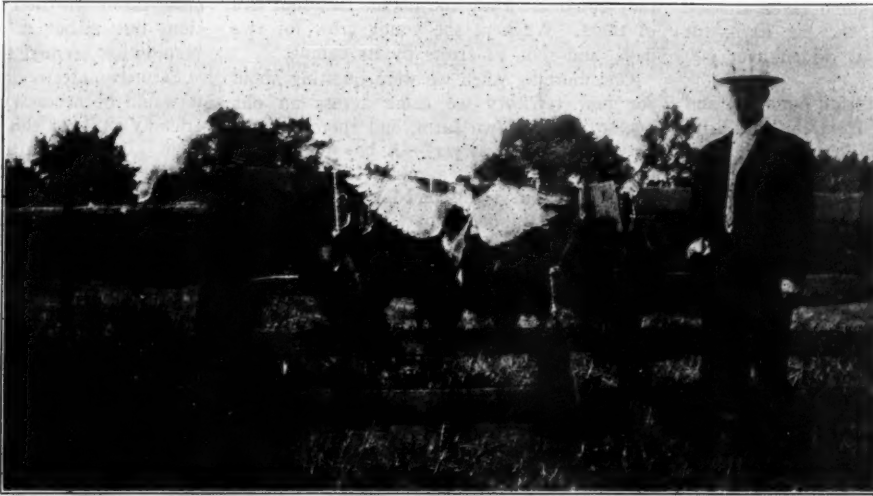
I WONDER if the outings that we enjoy the most do not usually come along unexpectedly. This one did—a regular offhand shot that hit the bull's-eye plumb center, and it came about in this manner:

One winter's evening, while seated at the supper table with the other members of the local rifle club in one of the town's fine cafes, the author of this sketch casually remarked that he would like to go to a section of the country where there were lots of woodchucks. Another member of the club, upon hearing the remark, immediately replied, "I know just the place; my old home in Canada, where I was born and grew up. I have a tent and all the necessary accouterments of the chase."

"I am with you, Doctor, and shall be glad indeed to go," I hastened to reply. And from then on up to the date set for our going, we planned and gathered together the accessories of the intended trip.

I immediately put myself in touch with Mr. Kahrs, of the Remington company, with whom I have had extensive correspondence for some years over guns, ammunition, etc., and asked him to select for me one of their new Model 30 Express .25-caliber rifles, and send it to Belding & Mull to be equipped with one of the latter's 3X hunting scopes; and I wish to say in grateful appreciation of Mr. Kahrs, the Remington people, and Messrs. Belding & Mull that I received a fine weapon, well balanced and having a beautifully grained stock—a rifle that I can throw to my shoulder and catch aim on a running animal or flying bird with as quickly as with a two-barrel shotgun.

I took on the trip 140 rounds of Remington .25-caliber, 87-grain hollow-point Hi-speed cartridges, and of the entire number fired at distances ranging from 50 to



*The Doctor (Dr. James E. Munroe)*

200 yards and over, 75 per cent, struck with killing effect. We shot from all positions—offhand, kneeling, prone, from car door and resting over fences. I found this 87-grain, Hi-speed load the most instantly killing one that I have ever used. The doctor had a powerful pair of field glasses, and, watching the shots through them, could see that the kills were instant, even at 200 yards, and many of the chucks that we picked up had their heads or bodies literally blown to shreds. Another gratifying feature of this particular ammunition was its extremely flat trajectory, and we found that no change in elevation was necessary whether the shots were made at 50 yards or triple that distance. Of the 114 chucks that we killed in our five days' hunt, not to exceed five others that were hit escaped into their burrows. For accuracy and killing power I doubt if

what magnificent forests must have covered this land in the years gone by before the ax of man had laid them low, and what hunting ground this must have been when the red man had it all to himself. However, as we journeyed along nearing our destination I began casting an eye out meadowwards for signs of "game," and not seeing any began to fear a disappointment. But after about four hours of steady driving, suddenly, as we turned the sharp corner of a piece of timber, the doctor, looking over to a meadow lot on our right which had just been mown, exclaimed, "They are here! There's one—here goes another!" and I saw the first Canadian chucks running for their burrows in every direction. We were six miles from our camping ground, but we stopped the car and, getting out our rifles, sat watching the near-by mounds of earth. Presently a grayish head

began slowly to protrude from one of the burrows. The doctor's rifle cracked, and the first chuck of the hunt lay dead. While I was standing in the middle of the road waiting for a shot one of those large henhawks that are sometimes so destructive to poultry came soaring over me and alighted in the dead top of a tall whitewood tree, with the foliage of another tree top intervening. Looking through the telescope I could just see the hawk in a small



*Raby*

this 87-grain Hi-speed cartridge has an equal, considering the weight of lead used.

We started out on our hunt the last week in July. Our crossing the river at Detroit was attended by the usual ceremonies of the customs officials. As we drove along mile after mile through the fine, fertile, level farming lands of Ontario, and saw some of the large chestnut, elm, beech and maple trees, and the towering basswoods, I fell to thinking

opening in the leaves about 75 yards away. It was offhand or nothing, so when the post of the telescope came in line I pressed the trigger, and down came the bird, my first shot on foreign soil. We stayed perhaps an hour in this spot and I killed three chucks, making four chucks and the big hawk for the first day after we had ridden over 200 miles.

The next morning we started out early and did most of our shooting from the car, driving from one farm to another and shooting from the roadways. This was our biggest day, netting us 37 chucks. Our average for the entire trip was about 20 chucks per day. As much has been said and written concerning the relative weight of the groundhog, some claiming a weight as high as 35 pounds, we took with us a pair of pocket scales, and of the 114 chucks killed the largest weighed 18 pounds, one weighed 15 pounds, some others 13 pounds, the average weight of those shot by us being 11½ pounds.

Five-day outings are not usually passed through without some humorous incidents, or shots with more or less "kick" in them. The shot that gave the doctor his greatest thrill occurred one midday when we were loafing in the shade near a timber lot, when another large hawk, probably the mate of the one I had shot a day or two before, came soaring over in spiral circles, whistling that peculiar "quo-w-e-e, quo-w-e-e." The doctor, recognizing the sound, sprang up and, grasping his rifle, fired three shots without effect. The bird kept soaring higher and higher, when the doctor, taking more careful aim, fired the fourth shot when the hawk was at a height of at least 150 yards, whereupon the great bird collapsed in mid-air and came plunging down like a plummet, the bullet having pierced its body midway between the wing shoulders.

On another occasion, which was the doctor's peak day with the chucks, he having killed 13 without a miss and naturally feeling a little chesty, there were some comments made that reflected upon my marksmanship. At least I took it that way; and turning around we both saw a chuck sitting erect watching us about 30 rods away, and directly in front of the auto. The doctor very kindly raised the wind shield so that I could shoot straight out. Taking a careful aim, I pulled the trigger but as the scope sight is about two inches higher than the rifle barrel I could not see what was in the path of the bullet's flight. Instantly there was a crashing sound of breaking glass and metal flying in every direction; and while the woodchuck scampered away to its hole, unharmed, the doctor and myself both at about the same time noticed that the motor meter did not occupy its usual place on top of the radiator cap. Yes, I had made a hit, but a somewhat expensive one.

One morning as we were driving along a young, half-grown crow floundered out of the grass by the roadside, apparently having one wing cropped. We stopped and, catching the young bird, put it into the tool box. Having a shotgun with us we drove to a piece of timber frequented by crows, and

secreted ourselves under the dense foliage of trees I held the little black rascal out in my hand, and the class of screeching that it did soon called all the crows in the region around us like a swarm of bees, and before they could get away the doctor had shot five of them. We kept the young crow for two days, and shot 18 crows by its calling.

One morning when we were questing about for new territory we came across an old, neglected, run-down farm, and there we met a typical "Tom Sawyer"—A boy perhaps 10 or 12 years old with a round face, snapping black eyes and a mischief-loving grin, wearing an old stiff derby hat pulled down over his ears, a striped shirt, a ragged pair of overalls held up by one "gallus" with a nail for a button, and a pair of shoes that turned up at the toes like a pair of old-time sleigh runners; and what he didn't know about woodchucks wasn't worth asking. Being accustomed to seeing only the obsolete firearms of that section he knew nothing about the modern rifle and scope sight. He eyed my weapon with boyish eagerness, and I let him take it in his hands. As he put the rifle to his shoulder and placed his eye at the eyepiece on the scope it was a pleasure indeed to note the look of amazed surprise that came over his features, as he loudly exclaimed, "Oh gosh, Dad! Look-it! Look-it! I could shoot with such a gun. Say, Mister, are you coming here this afternoon to shoot woodchucks?" Upon being answered in the affirmative he sprang upon his waiting pony and went galloping away to the back meadow, presumably in search of the burrowing groundhog.

Perhaps the incident that tried our patience, amiabilities and forgiving qualities more than all the others in our search for the elusive chuck occurred one afternoon as we were driving out of a hay field which lay back of the farm buildings. When we reached the barn I got out of the car to open the gate to the barnyard, in which were pools of black, oozy, sticky mud, caused by the recent heavy rains. I opened the gate and directed the doctor to drive on while I closed it again. He misunderstood the swing of my hand and, going straight ahead, plunged directly into one of those slimy, foul-smelling sinkholes, where the car stopped. And there he was, marooned like one of the great lake boats, safely anchored amidstream. The doctor, naturally chagrined at the predicament in which he was placed, and being of good old Scotch and Irish ancestry, was eloquent in proclaiming my dependability as a routing agent. However, after several failing attempts to extricate the motor by its own power, the farmer came to our assistance with one of his powerful Clydesdale draft horses, and we were soon out of the quagmire and on our way to the next farm. Entering a 20-acre lot we made a circuit of the field, the doctor keeping a lookout along the hedges and fence rows while I kept watch through the center. The doctor was absorbed with his observations and did not notice the nature of the ground that we were approaching, until all of a sudden the car settled down and stopped right in the middle

of one of the soft, black, muddy hollows in the meadow, and there we were, stuck again, and a quarter of a mile from any assistance! The outlook was far from encouraging, but I noted that there were no disparaging remarks being cast upon the cause of the present situation, but rather a sense of meekness and humiliation seemed to prevail.

Saturday afternoon the doctor stated that it would be necessary for him to make some friendly calls, as this was the last day of our visit. Therefore, after we had dined with one of his brothers he took me to a chuck-infested meadow and left me to my own devices. The evening before this our actual count of chucks killed had been an even hundred. It was up to me to increase this number as I had not been successful that forenoon. Going to the back of the field I sat down behind the bank of one of the ravines and waited. Presently the heads began to show up at the entrances to the burrows; and in the three hours that I remained in the field nine chucks were left dead on their mounds, and that without a miss. By this time the doctor had returned from making his calls and we drove to another field which had not been hunted before, where I soon shot three more chucks, making twelve straight without a miss. The thirteenth chuck was a miss—at least he disappeared into the hole. I had one cartridge left of the 140 taken along, and wishing to close them out I hunted about for one more chuck. Retracing my steps for a short distance I saw one on the opposite bank of a near-by ravine, sitting erect and watching me intently about 30 rods away. Dropping down to the prone position with my elbows resting on the ground, I carefully trained the sight on the shoulders of the watching chuck and pressed the trigger. At the crack of the rifle the erect body of the usurper of the farm meadows sank down in a lifeless form, and the hunt was over.

And what a hunt it had been! One of the most pleasant and gratifying that I had ever experienced—an old-time hunt like that of years that have long since passed away, never to return, when game was plentiful and one could wander about the fields and marshes, and through the woodlands, unmolested, and when every trail and byroad was not desecrated by "keep out" signs.

Summing up the results of our five-day raid upon the varmint of Ontario, upon our return at the close of the week we had shot 114 woodchucks, 18 crows and 2 henhawks. Surely we had had shooting aplenty. And in concluding this story of our sojourn in the neighboring province I wish to say that we found the Canadians a kindly people—their hearts full of welcoming cheer and generous hospitality. And as we clasped their hands in farewell it was to hear their parting words so urgently expressed, "You and Jim come again!"

Both the doctor and I are men of mature years, one of us bordering on the allotted span of life; but so thoroughly had we enjoyed our outing that before we had covered one-half of our journey homeward, like two eager boys we fell to talking and planning another campaign. Will we go again? The surest thing you know!



## Ivy Poisoning

By J. F. COUCH, PH. D.

(Fellow, American Institute of Chemists; fellow, Am. Assoc. for the Advancement of Science; member, American Chemical Society; Professor of Biological Science, National University, Washington, D. C.)

ONE of the most disagreeable and annoying features about a trip through the fields and woods is the possibility that one may contract a case of ivy poisoning. Some people are so sensitive to the action of the plant that the slightest contact appears sufficient to cause general blistering and swelling accompanied by an intolerable itching, the symptoms frequently appearing only after the lapse of 24 to 48 hours.

In mild cases the more intense symptoms may subside in two or three days, but sometimes the poisoning is so severe that the victim is confined to bed for as long as two weeks. The macchiavellian agents that thus pester the unwary are known as poison ivy, poison oak, and poison sumac.

A chemical study of poison ivy was made by Dr. James B. MacNair, who extracted an oily poison that he classified as a phenol, a group that includes carbolic acid. This oil is very sensitive to oxidation, and upon that fact was based the modern treatment for the poisoning. The poison penetrates the skin and causes irritation. Blisters result that contain the poison in their watery contents, and if these are broken, as by scratching, the poison is spread over the neighboring parts of the skin and starts new areas of irritation.

The poison may be destroyed and its career of devastation terminated by an oxidizing agent—some substance that can furnish oxygen readily. One of the safest of these is a cheap common chemical that can be obtained anywhere—potassium permanganate. A solution of this chemical in water (five per cent is a convenient strength to use) applied to the affected area on a piece of absorbent cotton effectively destroys the poison and stops the intense itching. If blisters have formed they should first be opened so that the permanganate may come in contact with the interior. The remedy should be applied until the itching stops and then should be washed off thoroughly with water.

The treatment leaves a harmless brown stain on the skin. This stain may be removed slowly by washing with soap and water, or more quickly with a one per cent solution of oxalic acid. A solution of sodium bisulphite will also bleach out the stain rapidly. The stain itself is not injurious.

Usually one application of the permanganate is sufficient, especially if it has been done thoroughly. Occasionally some of the ivy poison will escape the first application and will necessitate further treatment. This should be carried out exactly as described above.

The permanganate treatment is recommended only to remedy the itching and irritation in the blistering type of poisoning. In those cases where the poisoning takes the form of a general swelling of various parts

of the body other forms of treatment must be resorted to. Nor is the permanganate suggested as a preventive of ivy poisoning to those who contemplate a trip through the

countryside. Dr. MacNair recommends a 10 per cent solution of ferric chloride (chloride of iron) in equal parts of glycerine and water for the purpose of prevention. Exposed parts of the skin may be bathed in this lotion before the person goes into the neighborhood of poison ivy. It is said to be an effectual preventive.

## More Dewar Dope

By W. A. TEWES

SINCE the June issue of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, wherein I offered some suggestions for the Dewar candidates, a number of inquiries have been received regarding the machine rest—where procurable, installation and manipulation. The one illustrated is made and sold by A. Hubalek, 744 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., and the price is \$20. Fig. 1 shows the rest and front clamp as delivered to you.

Fig. 2 shows the rest installed on a bench mounted on two posts, either 6 x 6 or 8 x 8, sunk into the ground about 3½ feet and well tamped in. A concrete base would, of course, be preferable to the wooden posts.

Fig. 3 shows a Ballard-Schuetzen rifle in the rest. The weight of the barrel overbalances that of the stock and action, so that it lies solidly in the rest.

Fig. 4 shows another rifle with undetachable stock and lighter barrel, which is to be shot in the inverted position. The edges of the front clamp being beveled and riding in a front guide stop, which is undercut for these beveled edges, prevents the rifle from being tipped over or upended by the heavy stock and butt plate. The 52 Winchester or Savage N. R. A. can be tested in this position, which does away with the necessity of removing the one-piece stock and fore end for a metal-to-metal contact between the rifle and rest.

There is no weight limit on the rifles that can be used in the Dewar.

A typographical error in the first paragraph, second column, top of first page of the June number, produced the phrase "position control." This should read "positive control," which makes better sense.



Fig. 1

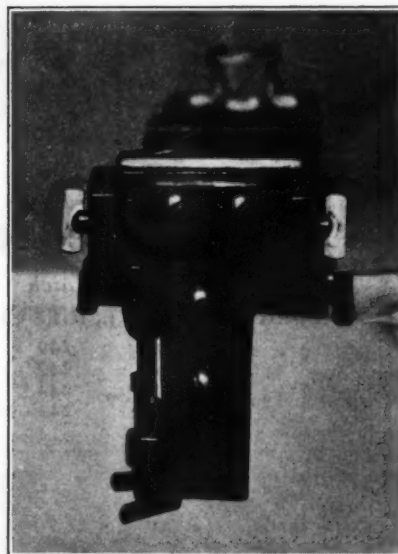


Fig. 2



Fig. 3

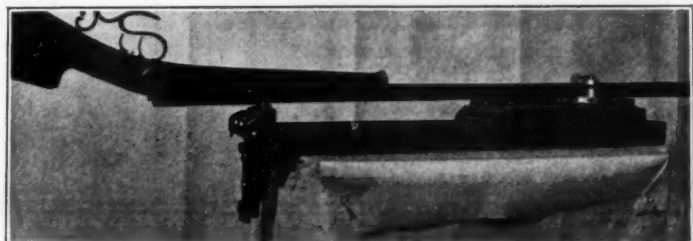


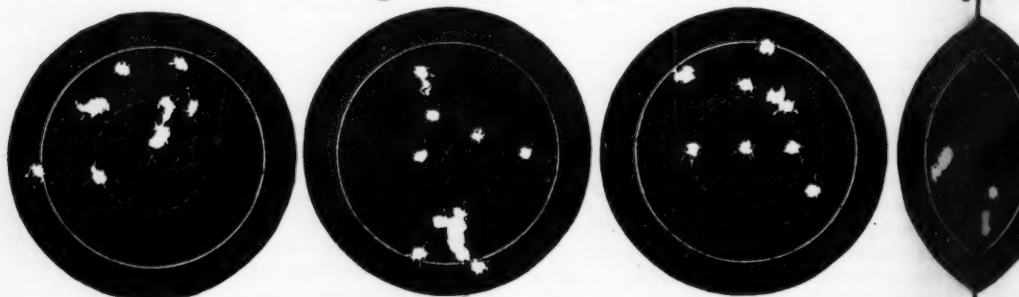
Fig. 4



# Remington Ammunition M

**Famous Palma Match Cartridges the Sensation of the Year  
Records and Winning 14 out of 15th**

Never in the history of Small Bore Rifle Shooting has there been an  
superiority. Over 100 of the 160 leading small bore shooters at sh  
of Robert H. Nisbet of South Kent, Conn., scoring 72 consecut  
and high uniformity of these splendid cartridges a



## A New Record!

*Eastern Team Match*  
Perth Amboy, N. J., Rifle Club

G. Pedersen	249
Wm. Larsen	247
H. Monty	244
T. Samsøe	243—983



J. C. JENSEN AND W. R. STOKES  
Washington, D. C.  
Winners of Two-Man Team Match with New Record

## A New Record!

*For Palma Individual Match*  
C. S. Neary, Bridgeport, Conn.  
38 V's Score 225 x 225

### Other Winnings

*Spencer Match*  
Walter Stokes, Washington, D. C.  
Score 100 x 100

*Individual Grand Aggregate*  
J. C. Jensen, Washington, D. C.  
Score 965 x 975

*Eastern Individual Match*  
Maj. W. E. Trull, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.  
Score 249 x 250

*Match C—200 Yard Re-Entry*  
C. S. Landis, Wilmington, Del.  
Score 250 x 250



ROBERT H. NISBET  
South Kent, Conn.  
Holds 100 x 72 Cor

*Inter-team Match*  
(Dewar District)  
W. R. Stokes Geo. E.  
J. C. Jensen L. Kas  
D. S. McDougal C. S. S.

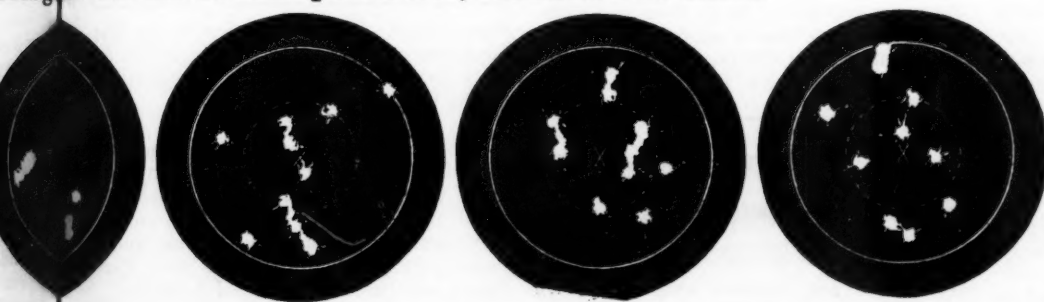
*Match C—International*  
J. Munition C.  
7 x 200

# Remington

# Makes New Records at Sea Girt

the Northern Small Bore Championships, Establishing Five New  
 of 15 the Team and Individual Matches

been an overwhelming and conclusive demonstration of ammunition  
 ters not shot Remington Palma Cartridges. The sterling achievement  
 security's at 100 yards, proved beyond doubt the wonderful accuracy  
 tridge are his seven "possibles", reduced one-third.



SBET  
 Conn.  
 holds 100 72 Consecutive 10's

Inter-team Match  
 District of Columbia  
 Geo. Borreson 389  
 L. Kasehagen 387  
 C. S. Shields 383-2338  
 C-International Target  
 Munnion City, N. J.  
 7 x 200

ington

## A New Record!

Eastern Two-Man Team Match  
 Walter Stokes, Washington, D. C. 298  
 J. C. Jensen, Washington, D. C. 298-596

## A New Record!

Match B-100 Yard Re-Entry  
 \*72 Consecutive 10's  
 R. H. McGarity 500 \*R. H. Nisbet 500

### Other Winnings

Camp Perry Special  
 D. S. McDougal, Washington, D. C.  
 Score 398 x 400

### Swiss Match

George Demeter, New York, N. Y.  
 Score 26 Consecutive Bulls

### Match A-50 Yard Re-Entry

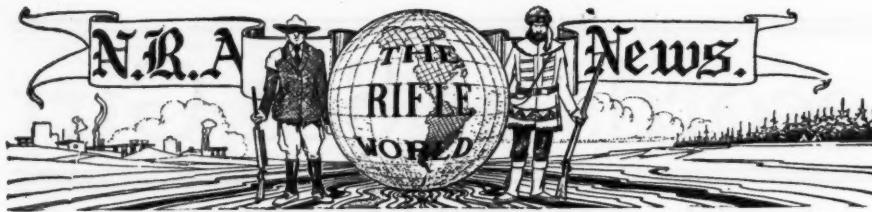
M. B. Stevens	500	R. H. McGarity	500
Geo. B. Sheldon	500	F. O. Kuhn	500
Geo. H. Sittler	500	H. J. Wood	500
Edw. Smelter	500	L. J. Corsa	500

## A New Record!

Palma Team Match  
 D. C. National Guard  
 J. C. Jensen 225  
 W. R. Stokes 225  
 C. S. Shields 225  
 J. M. Barry 218-893



D. S. McDOUGAL  
 Washington, D. C.  
 15-year-old Winner of Camp Perry Special

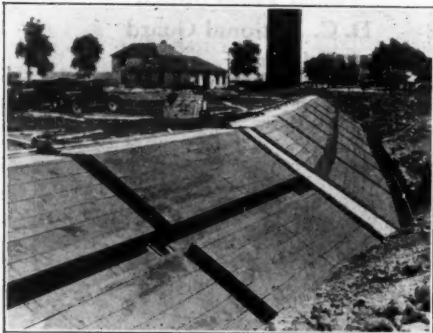


Conducted by C. B. Lister

## Sighting Shots From Camp Perry

L. S. WARNER, better known as the A. P. (Associated Press man) has contributed photographs showing views of the various constructions now going on at Camp Perry, two of which are here reproduced. The familiar tower, which is 75 feet high, and is situated in the direction of the clubhouse to the right of the old small-bore range, has been painted orange and black in squares five feet large. This tower will be used as a beacon for those who will come to Camp Perry by the airplane route and will be attractive to the traveling public, who will land on the new air-field, which has been laid out on the grounds along the ranges. The large hangar, a project 60 x 80 feet, will be erected to the west of the 1,000-yard range.

Pistol-shooters going to Perry will find on their arrival a new range erected on the old small-bore grounds, which will take care of their needs in adequate fashion. There will



Butts on new pistol range at Camp Perry

be 70 pistol targets placed on the new range, and the butts will be more than 400 feet long.

Although the old small-bore range has been converted into a pistol range, small-bore shooters coming to Camp Perry this year will find an entirely new range established for them to the extreme west end of the Camp Perry grounds just north of the proving grounds at Erie. Tracks, each of which have a capacity of ten targets, are being placed at the 50- and 100-yard ranges, while the 200-yard small-bore range will take care of 20 targets.

Bus lines will be established between the clubhouse and the firing line on the new small-bore territory, so that the new grounds will not be any more inconvenient to the

shooters than if they were shooting over the old small-bore range.

In keeping with the improvement of pistol and small-bore shooting conditions at Camp Perry the high-power ranges have also come in for an equal portion of enlargement. There have been added at 200 yards 20 new targets, with 130 feet of new butts added to the



New butts for 200-yard range at Camp Perry

former range. Also at 1,000 yards 720 feet of new butts is under construction for the placing of 60 additional targets at the long-range distance.

Enlargement of the running-deer ranges is also being made, the ground formerly used for the range being converted into additional firing space at 1,000 yards. Two new running-deer ranges are being erected on new grounds and new target butts will be erected for the international range.

Of particular interest to old-timers, who recall the weather of early twenties at Camp Perry, is the improved water and drainage system which has been perfected at Perry. New pumps, which will take care of 12,000 gallons per minute against 6,000 as through the former method, are being set up, and this will mean that rains in the future will not interfere with work on the firing line to the extent that it has in past years.

The entire program of building and expansion of the grounds has been carried on under the efficient supervision of Maj. Harry ("Sandy") Kerr, Superintendent of Camp Perry.

The innovation of an automatic rifle match at Camp Perry, which is being undertaken this year, is in line with the general policy of the N. R. A. to keep abreast of developments in small-arms firing. The automatic rifle match will be fired over the 600-yard range on Tuesday, September 4. Conditions are

### SCHEDULE—COMING EVENTS

National Matches (High-Power, Small-Bore, and Pistol), August 26 to September 16, Camp Perry, Ohio.  
 United Services of New England Matches, Wakefield, Mass., August 7-14.  
 Illinois State Rifle Association and Chicago Rifle Association Match, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.  
 I. S. R. A. 200-Meter Match, August 6.  
 I. S. R. A. Army Course A, August 12.  
 Fort Pitt Rifle Club, Pittsburgh, Pa. (To get to range: Any street car running to Wilkinsburg will transfer you to a Verona car. Get off at Laketon Road and walk up Laketon Road to Graham Boulevard, turn left on road to Wilkinsburg Gun Club, then downhill to range. Pennsylvania Railroad will place you within one square of Verona car, or take taxi from station direct to grounds.)  
 200-Yard S. B. Wimbledon, August 4.  
 Fort Pitt Picnic, August 11.  
 Rising-Bear Match, 200-Yard Sitting Match, August 18.  
 300-Yard Match, August 25.  
 Bear and Deer Match, September 1.  
 200-Yard Prone Match, September 8.  
 Northwest Regional Matches and W. S. R. A. Tournament, Fort Lewis, Wash., August 13-19.

being drafted at the present time by the War Department, and the necessary equipment for use in the match will be issued to competitors by the War Department.

It is estimated that at least the same number of National Guard and civilian State teams will be in attendance at the 1928 National Matches and in addition it is possible that teams representing the following will be present: Reserve Officers, United States Coast Guard, and United States Field Artillery.

Score cards and squadding cards for all of the matches, entry blanks and other valuable printed matter used in connection with holding the matches have already been printed and shipped to Maj. "Sandy" Kerr at Camp Perry to remain in his safe keeping until the Camp opens on August 26.

There will be on exhibit at Camp Perry this year, such new trophies as the Clark Memorial awarded to the high civilian in the President's Match, the Col. Gillard Clarke Trophy, awarded to the winner of the N. R. A. Individual Pistol Championship, and the Pershing Trophy, the latter a National Match award. In addition the following trophies, which have not been at Perry in recent years, will occupy an important place in the exhibit: The Camp Perry Instructors', N. R. A. Pistol Team, Wright Memorial, Individual Palma, and the Crowell. The famous Leech Cup, which was lost a year or two ago, will, of course, be present and accounted for again.

### ILLINOIS SHOOTERS VISIT ELGIN

THE 1928 program of the Illinois State Rifle Association, with which the Elgin Rifle Club is affiliated, included a visit to the Elgin Rifle Club range on June 3. No prearranged course of fire was called for, but when the boys arrived they decided on a service rifle offhand match with a small entry fee. The match was interesting from the start but all honors were won by the visitors: C. E. Nordhus, first; Lindgren, second; Selander, third.

A lunch was served at noon by Mess Sgt. Ralph Pate of Company I, 129th Infantry, I. N. G., who is also a member of the Elgin



Rifle Club. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Eppstein, Messrs. Crocroft, Nordhus, Lindgren, Johansen, Selander and several other prominent shooters of Chicago.

The affair was more in the nature of a get-together of the 1927 Illinois Civilian Rifle Team, many of whom hope to take part in the matches at Camp Perry this fall.

#### LONG BEACH STAGES RED-HOT SMALL-BORE SHOOT

THE happy event in the hearts of all small-bore shooters up and down the coast—the Fourth Annual Western States Small-Bore Tournament—was fired over the Los Cerritos range at Long Beach, Calif., over the period June 22 to 24, inclusive. Typical California weather prevailed for the entire event.

Not only was the Fourth Annual Long Beach Shoot the most successful of any previous tournament from the standpoint of attendance, but all past records were completely ignored in the record-smashing results of this year. For instance, at the end of the shoot seven 50-yard possibles and no less than three 100's at 100 yards were accounted for, whereas efforts of a year ago failed to produce a single possible at either range.

Probably the most spectacular of the various accomplishments was the performance of H. C. Wright, of Fresno, who turned in a 395 x 400 over the Dewar course, thus raising the past record over this course in the West exactly seven points. Mr. Hofer also contributed his part to the elevation of Western records in ringing up a possible 225 over the Palma course. Former high score in this match was 223.

The so-called "smoke-stick" match, open to muzzle-loaders and flintlocks, was held Sunday afternoon and furnished quite a good deal of pleasure to the daily routine. Firing was at 40 yards, each entrant being allowed three shots for record. The old string method of measuring the position of shots on the card was used in scoring. This event was made possible through the efforts of Messrs. Marleau and Bodine, the latter of whom copped runner-up position, while winning honors went to Mr. Seyfreidt.

There were plenty of fine cups and medals and other prizes for those who attended the shoot as a result of the bite of that dreadful

creature, "gun-bug." Several of the trophies were donated by individuals attending the shoot. Those who failed to win a cup in this tournament have signed their names in blood to tame that shivering 10-ring next year. Many of the old-timer shooters kept their attendance record clean by appearing on the scene this year, while lots of new faces were on hand who will feel that it is a long year before the shoot is held again. Another interesting feature about the tournament was the fact that in the team matches four teams finished the match with only four points difference in their standing. The two Long Beach teams tied each other in this match.

The scores and standing of the medal winners in the important events were as follows:

UNDERWOOD						Total
Wright	100	98	94	93	90	475
Johnson	98	95	95	94	91	473
DuNah	96	99	94	90	92	471
Upshaw	99	98	92	90	92	471
Pope	95	97	93	92	88	465
Kanagy	99	99	94	88	82	462

PALMA						Total
Hofer	75	75	75	75	75	225
Johnson	75	75	74	74	74	224
Hoff	75	75	74	74	74	224
Wright	75	75	74	74	74	224
Kanagy	75	74	73	73	72	222

DEWAR						Total
Wright	198	197	..	..	..	395
Upshaw	195	194	..	..	..	389
Nelson	194	193	..	..	..	387
Ross	193	193	..	..	..	386
Dunah	193	193	..	..	..	386
Pope	196	189	..	..	..	385

200-YARD MATCH						Total
Upshaw	94	Ross	91	..	..	91
Payne	92	Johnson	91	..	..	91
Van Winkle	92	..	..	..	..	92

TYRO 100-YARD MATCH						Total
Newton	98 8v	Martin	97 8v	..	..	97 8v
Jefferies	98 2v	Berg	96 4v	..	..	96 4v
Hoff	97 4v	Hofer	96 1v	..	..	96 1v

GRAND AGGREGATE						Total
Wright	1,181	DuNah	1,162	..	..	1,162
Upshaw	1,174	Ross	1,158	..	..	1,158
Johnson	1,168	Nelson	1,157	..	..	1,157

#### CONNECTICUT STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES

By E. E. COOKE, SECRETARY

THE rifle matches of the Connecticut State Rifle Association, scheduled to be held at Bridgeport June 17, were changed to East Haven State range instead, the great crowds attending the matches making the four targets at 500 yards at Bridgeport inadequate to handle the affair. By reason of the National Guard using the range the same day it was necessary to shoot the 500-yard match at 600 yards instead, and a 200-yard match, 20 shots standing, was fired in addition to the small-bore and pistol match.

H. M. Webster, secretary of the New Haven Post Office Revolver Club, arranged for and operated the pistol match. He is intensely interested in pistol-shooting and is building up a first-class club at the post office in New Haven.

In the 200-yard match, 20 shots standing, with the Springfield Army rifle, first place was won by C. E. Lyman, of Middlefield, who scored 92 out of a possible 100 points; second, James S. Stewart, of New Haven, 91; and third, Earl Naramore, of Bridgeport, 90. There were 25 entries in this match.

The 600-yard match, two sighters and 10

shots for record, was won by W. J. Mealia, of Bridgeport, who scored 49 out of a possible 50 points; second, B. W. Hawley, of Bridgeport, 48; and third, Gordon Z. Smith, of Stratford, 47. There were 15 entries in this match, which was not started until 3.45 p. m., as the National Guard was using the range.

The 200-yard small-bore match, 20 shots, was won by Fred Kuhn, of Bridgeport, with a score of 99 and 7 V's; second, Eric Johnson, of New Haven, 98 and 12 V's; and third, G. Wilkinson, of Bridgeport, with 97 and 10 V's.

In the pistol match at 20 yards, two best targets to count, there were 52 targets shot, first place going to A. J. Palmer, of Bridgeport, with a score of 168; second, H. M. Webster, of New Haven, 163; and third, A. W. Warner, of Bridgeport, 158.

We consider these matches were very successful, and some fine civilian marksmen are being developed for the State Civilian Team.

#### TRI-STATE DISTRICT RIFLE TOURNAMENT—PORTSMOUTH, OHIO

Shooter	50 Yd.	Pl.	100 Yd.	Pl.	200 Yd.	Pl.	Agg't Pl.
Farris, E. M.	190	2	88	3	41	3	319 3
Seth, O. L.	180	7	59	16	39	5	278 8
Stark, E.	174	11	61	14	36	7	271 10
Noxsel, A. F.	176	9	67	13	..	..	..
Perkinson, G.	168	13	77	10	..	..	..
Allen, A. J.	184	6	87	6	..	..	..
Tufts, L.	130	17	76	11	..	..	..
Compton, L. B.	163	14	..	..	25	11	..
Miller, J. E.	197	1	88	2	44	1	329 1
Hathaway, S.	187	4	86	7	39	4	312 4
Littleton, R.	121	18	..	..	..	..	..
Layton, D. F.	178	8	88	4	25	10	291 6
Knowles, C. L.	175	10	69	12	30	9	274 9
Shoemaker, E.	173	12	84	8	31	8	288 7
Barr, Wm.	106	19	59	16	..	..	..
Keffer, A. H.	161	16	54	17	..	..	..
Young, F. D.	163	15	..	..	..	..	..
Canter, O. E.	105	20	79	9	..	..	..
Drake, J. C.	186	5	87	5	38	6	311 5
Fraley, Z. E.	188	3	90	1	42	2	320 2
Manline, J.	..	..	50	18	..	..	..

Bannon plaque for aggregate (In Tri-State District), Fraley.

Marting cup for high 50 and 100 yards (In Tri-State District), Fraley.

There were 21 registrations. Five communities represented: Hillsboro, Rome, New Boston, Wheelersburg, and Portsmouth. 20 entries at 50 yards, 21 entries at 100 yards, 11 entries at 200 yards, and 11 entries for aggregate. Receipts were \$31.50—one-half returned to contestants.

#### OKLAHOMA RIFLE ASSOCIATION STAGES THIRD ANNUAL TOURNAMENT

THE members of the Oklahoma Rifle Association staged their Third Annual Shoot on the range of the Mistletoe Rifle Club, at Okmulgee, June 2, 3 and 4. The first day was used to sight in and fire re-entries, the second for the four regular State individual and team matches, and the third for special matches sponsored by the entertaining club. The weather was fine, with the exception of a rain that spoiled the 600-yard any-rifle match, which was the last on the program. The Mistletoe officers—A. B. Vincent, Elmer C. Croom, and J. W. Houtchin—had the range in perfect condition, so that the hundred-odd shooting enthusiasts had a wonderful time.

For the ensuing year the following officers were selected: Maj. F. O. McLean, of Ardmore, president; Henry (Chief) Keotah, of Oklahoma City, Joe B. Wilson, of Sapulpa, and H. H. Cole, of Luther, vice presidents; Elmer C. Croom, of Okmulgee, secretary.

#### NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

THE regular annual meeting of the members of the National Rifle Association for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the clubhouse at Camp Perry, Ohio, Friday evening, September 7, at 8 p. m. All members of the Association have the privilege of the floor. Life members, endowment members, benefactors and patrons have the privilege of voting.

C. B. LISTER,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

treasurer. The matches for 1929 were voted unanimously to Ardmore.

A tabulation of the individual and team winners is given below. The prizes for teams were trophies donated by Oklahoma Bankers' Association, Oklahoma Rifle Association, *Daily Oklahoman*, Remington Arms Co., and O. R. A. medals for the individuals. In the special matches trophies were offered by Okmulgee *Times-Democrat*, Henry E. Keotah, and E. S. Arthur, for the winners, while the second and third placers received merchandise prizes.

INDIVIDUAL WINNERS		Score
Special Ladies' Pistol Match:		
First, Ruth Holloman, Ardmore.....	72	
Second, Mary Engel, Luther.....	69	
Third, Mrs. MacWilkins, Okmulgee.....	67	
Special S. B. Palma Match:		
First, Harry Wilson, Ardmore.....	223	
Second, F. O. McLean, Ardmore.....	221	
Third, F. E. Smith, Tulsa.....	220	
Dewar Course Championship:		
First, C. Dale Wolfe, Wewoka.....	387	
Second, H. Cheuvront, Ardmore.....	386	
Third, Harry E. Brill, Tulsa.....	386	
Army-Rifle Championship:		
First, Harry E. Brill, Tulsa.....	98	
Second, Richard Dunlap, Tulsa.....	94	
Third, H. S. Jennings, Stillwater.....	92	
Target Pistol Championship:		
First, L. S. Savage, Luther.....	86	
Second, Harry Wilson, Ardmore.....	84	
Third, Harry E. Brill, Tulsa.....	83	
Police Pistol Championship:		
First, Harry Wilson, Ardmore.....	83	
Second, M. C. Engel, Luther.....	76	
Third, E. J. Canada, Luther.....	75	
All-Around Championship:		
First, Harry E. Brill, Tulsa.....	638	
Second, E. J. Canada, Luther.....	611	
Third, Harlan Cheuvront, Ardmore.....	609	
Grand Aggregate Cup:		
Harry E. Brill, Tulsa.....	858	
TEAM WINNERS		Score
Small-Bore Rifle, Tulsa Rifle Club.....	1,907	
Army Rifle, Tulsa Rifle Club.....	465	
Target Pistol, Luther Rifle and Pistol Club.....	401	
Police Pistol, Luther Rifle and Pistol Club.....	353	

#### CONTRIBUTIONS—1928 INTERNATIONAL TEAM FUND

(Contributions received up to and including July 10)	
Previously acknowledged.....	\$740.66
Lawrence Park Rifle Club, Erie, Pa.....	5.00
L. E. Orms, U. S. S. Holland.....	1.00
C. P. Dugan, Philippine Islands.....	1.00
Walter Strand, Skagway, Alaska.....	2.50
T. O. Jackson, Keyser, W. Va.....	5.00
Wm. Eklind, Anchorage, Alaska.....	2.00
R. S. Matheson, Oriental Negros, P. I.....	5.00
Ed. E. Richter, Greenah, W. Va.....	1.00
Lawrence W. Wright, 53 Park Pl., N. Y. C.....	2.00
Jacob Luoma, Marquette, Mich.....	5.00
Eugene H. Gruver, Allentown, Pa.....	1.00
W. C. Clark, Pausanias, P. I.....	2.00
O. H. King, Tueders, Tex.....	10.00
C. H. Johnson, Upper Darby, Pa.....	2.00
Total.....	\$780.16

#### DECIDING A TIE

National Rifle Association,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

I HAVE here a problem for you to decide. The two scores inclosed are the same except for the sighting shots. One range officer claims that, under the Creedmoor rule, after the shots have been taken in reverse order and are the same, you then go back and take the sighting shots in reverse order at the longest range; and if then the same, you take the next longer range and then the next. The scores are as follows:

John Doe, 150 yards. S. S. 1\*, 2\*, 3\*, 4\*,  
4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5,  
5\*, 6\*, 7\*, 8\*, 9\*, 10\*, 11\*, 12\*, 13\*, 14\*, 15\*  
5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5  
Total, 75

John Doe, 17\* yards. S. S. 1\*, 2\*, 3\*, 4\*,  
4, 5, 5, 4, 5, 5,  
5\*, 6\*, 7\*, 8\*, 9\*, 10\*, 11\*, 12\*, 13\*, 14\*, 15\*  
5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5  
Total, 74

John Doe, 200 yards. S. S. 1\*, 2\*, 3\*, 4\*,  
5, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5,  
5\*, 6\*, 7\*, 8\*, 9\*, 10\*, 11\*, 12\*, 13\*, 14\*, 15\*  
5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5  
Total, 75

Richard Roe, 150 yards. S. S. 1\*, 2\*, 3\*, 4\*,  
5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5,  
5\*, 6\*, 7\*, 8\*, 9\*, 10\*, 11\*, 12\*, 13\*, 14\*, 15\*  
5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5  
Total, 75

Richard Roe, 175 yards. S. S. 1\*, 2\*, 3\*, 4\*,  
5, 5, 5, 4, 5, 5,  
5\*, 6\*, 7\*, 8\*, 9\*, 10\*, 11\*, 12\*, 13\*, 14\*, 15\*  
5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5  
Total, 74

Richard Roe, 200 yards. S. S. 1\*, 2\*, 3\*, 4\*,  
5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5,  
5\*, 6\*, 7\*, 8\*, 9\*, 10\*, 11\*, 12\*, 13\*, 14\*, 15\*  
5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5  
Total, 75

Note that John Doe has both sighting shots; at 150 yards are 4's, at 175 yards, a 4 and a 5; at 200 yards, a 5 and a 4; while Richard Roe has all sighting shots 5's. This is the Small-Bore Palma, the bull having no inside ring and V's not counting.

Please let me know which score wins and why; also, if possible, give me at least one previous match where the score has been decided by the sighting shots. Also state if the Creedmoor rule does not so decide, or if it ever did so state. The writer had before the war a small-arms firing manual which I think so gave the rule.

Any previous match that has been decided under this rule that you can give will help settle the question; but we wish you to decide which of these scores win.

Our shoot was a grand success. We had 95 shooters present at different times. Some did not fire all the matches. Our muzzle-loading match was a novelty, and we had to close it before all who wanted to fire could, on account of time. Mr. Nelson, of Ontario, is sending you an account of the match.

P. S.—Richard Roe fired on after finishing his 15 shots, and got a 5 and went out on his 17th shot. John Doe did not fire after finishing his score. Richard Roe does not wish this to count.

A. Q. JOHNSON,

4444 E. 5th St., Long Beach, Calif.

JULY 3, 1928.

Mr. A. Q. Johnson,  
4444 E. Fifth Street,  
Long Beach, Calif.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Your undated letter, presenting the matter of the tie between John Doe and Richard Roe, duly received. You are advised as follows:

The sighting shots have no bearing whatever upon the score and can not be considered in determining a tie. The N. R. A. tie rule

clearly indicates that a target having a V-ring should be used. Only in this way would it be possible for the V to be scored and to be used to break a tie. Also the N. R. A. rule is in part as follows: Paragraph 5, sub-paragraph e: "If still a tie, the competitors concerned will fire single shots at the longest range until the tie is broken."

From the above you will note that the officials of your match were in fault in two instances: first, in failing to provide a target with the V-ring; second, in failing to have both contestants continue to fire until the tie was broken. It can not be said that this match was fired under N. R. A. conditions, because the target was an improper one. It is, however, a fact that both men fired upon similar targets, and in that respect the conditions were the same and therefore equitable. We may therefore eliminate the target from consideration for the purpose of reaching a decision, in which case we find ourselves confronted with the rule quoted above, which rule clearly states that the competitors concerned will fire single shots at the longest range until the tie is broken.

It is noted from your letter that Richard Roe continued to fire and went out on his 17th shot. He therefore complied with the provisions of the N. R. A. rule. It is also noted that John Doe did not continue to fire, and while it is not known whether the fault was with John Doe or with the range officer, it is a fact that both should be familiar with the rule, and the range officer at least should have insisted that John Doe comply with the rule. Whether Doe was ignorant of the rule, or refused to continue to shoot, seems to me to be of little moment. The fact is, regardless of who was at fault, Doe did not continue to shoot, and therefore failed to comply with the rule. Of course, if Doe refused to continue then Roe, who did continue, should be declared the winner. Also, it is a fact that Richard Roe complied with the rule and continued firing, going out on his 17th shot, and, regardless of the reason for John Doe's failure to continue as prescribed by the rule, it would seem manifestly unfair to penalize Roe, who complied with the rule, merely because Doe failed to do so.

It is our decision, therefore, that Richard Roe is entitled to be considered the winner of the match.

Very truly yours,

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION,

M. A. RECKORD,

Executive Vice President.

#### SCHOOL AND STATE MATCHES AT FORT LEWIS

DON'T forget that August 13 to 16 are the dates set for the Rifleman's School, and regional and State matches at Fort Lewis. This big shootfest is the same as Camp Perry for those who can not go East. Three days' school, four days' shooting, free ammunition, meals, and sleeps for \$1 per day. How can you miss it? Ask the secretary about it. He will give you the works.

O. T. D. BRANDT,

Sec'y, 7708 Latona Ave., Seattle, Wash.



OREGON STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES  
—MAY 5 AND 6SMALL-BORE TEAM MATCH—19 ENTRIES  
(100 and 200 yards)

	Score
*Seaside Rifle Club	852
Oregon-Portland Cement Co. (Roseburg)	848
Klamath Falls Rifle Club	839
Lapine Rifle Club	822
Sellwood Rifle Club	812

\* Gold medals.

HIGH-POWER TEAM MATCH—22 ENTRIES  
(200 and 300 yards, slow and rapid)

	Score
*Roseburg Pistol and Rifle Club	1322
†Portland Rifle Club No. 1	1277
Seaside Rifle Club	1255
Co. G, 162nd Inf.	1249
Co. B, 186th Inf.	1243

\* Gold medals.

† Silver medals.

AGGREGATE TEAM MATCH—17 ENTRIES  
(Gold, silver, and bronze medals)

	Score
Seaside Rifle Club	2107
Portland Rifle Club No. 1	2085
Co. G, 162nd Inf.	2053
Co. B, 186th Inf.	2040
Sellwood Rifle Club No. 1	2015

SMALL-BORE INDIVIDUAL MATCH—100 AND 200  
YARDS—40 ENTRIES

(One gold, a silver, three bronze medals, and one silver, two bronze and tyro medals)

	Score
Earle Stimson	147
O. B. Mackan	145
O. Royce	145
W. Smith	145
C. D. Palm	144
H. A. Assal	144
W. H. Delbruegge	144
L. Spooner	144
H. Soderlund	144
D. C. Gore	142

INDIVIDUAL 30-CALIBER MATCH—200 AND 300  
YARDS, SLOW AND RAPID FIRE—32 ENTRIES

(One gold, a silver, and three bronze medals; also one silver, two bronze, and tyro medals)

	Score
Robt. P. Olson	226
W. Anderson	224
L. Spooner	222
W. H. Delbruegge	221
J. V. Shoemaker	220
O. Royce	220
G. L. Schwarz	219
H. W. Armstrong	218
Earle Stimson	216

INDIVIDUAL AGGREGATE MATCH—22 ENTRIES  
(Gold, silver, and three bronze medals; also one silver and two tyro medals)

	Score
L. Spooner	366
Robt. P. Olson	365
W. H. Delbruegge	365
O. Royce	365
W. Anderson	364
Earle Stimson	363
C. V. Shoemaker	359
Glenn Stott	355
D. C. Gore	355
W. S. Holcomb	353

PROSPECTS FOR BANK ROBBING IN  
INDIANA BECOMING LESS  
FAVORABLE

It is seldom that an organization of bankers takes the initiative in developing shooters and equipping them with guns and ammunition as has been done in Indiana.

Meetings in twenty-five counties were held during April and May, where representatives of the Indiana Bankers' Association instructed vigilantes in the use of firearms. At these county meetings teams were selected to attend the Third Annual Vigilante State Shoot to be held at Fort Harrison June 11.

Forba McDaniel, secretary of the State Bankers' Association, states that interest is being displayed in each banking community, which will result in the organization of many new N. R. A. Clubs in the Hoosier State.

The Indiana Bankers' Association has been represented at the county meetings by various bankers interested primarily in better bank protection by developing expert marksmen. Much credit for work along this line is due a life member of the National Rifle Association, LaMonte O'Harra, a vigilante of Henry County, and his team mate, C. E. Lamb, banker. Both of these men are holders of enviable prizes and will participate in the State event on June 11, sponsored by the bankers' association.

## PEORIA WANTS MATCHES

THE following letter from Mr. L. E. Forbes, secretary of the Peoria Rifle and Pistol Club, 807 Shipman Street, Peoria, Ill., is published for the information of all club secretaries. These interclub competitions will do much to stimulate interest in clubs during the summer months. It is hoped that club secretaries with small-bore rifle or pistol teams having open dates during the summer will get in touch with Mr. Forbes.

JUNE 4, 1928.

Mr. C. B. Lister,  
Secretary National Rifle Association,  
Barr Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. LISTER:

The Peoria Rifle and Pistol Club has developed a few fairly good shots in both rifle and pistol and we would like to get some postal matches with clubs around the country. We would appreciate it if you would either communicate with some club that is desirous of securing these matches, or let us know who would be the proper party to get in touch with to secure them.

We could put in a team for small-bore rifle and a team for any caliber revolver. We are just getting started on the outdoor range and as yet are unable to say what we can do with the high-power rifles, but anticipate developing a real team as we have as members of this club some of the best rifle and pistol shots in this section of the country.

Anything you can do to assist us in this will be greatly appreciated by the entire club.

Yours very truly,

L. E. FORBES, Secretary.

## FISHING BOTHER YOU?

THE following quotation, which is set up in capital letters as a closing paragraph to a recent issue of the weekly bulletin of the Rainier Rifle and Revolver Club, seems to be worth reprinting:

"DON'T FORGET TO TURN OUT NEXT  
SUNDAY.

YOU'LL NEVER BE A MARKSMAN  
WITH A FISHING ROD.  
GO TO THE MARKET FOR YOUR FISH.  
THEY ARE CHEAPER AND BETTER  
AND ALWAYS BITE."

Other clubs secretaries might find it wise to have just this little reminder mimeographed on one-cent postal cards and sent to club members who are inclined to forget the rifle range during the summer time.

## SAVANNAH RIFLE ASSOCIATION CELEBRATES FIFTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY

JUNE 5 marked the fifty-third anniversary of the Savannah Rifle Association, which was observed with an informal and most enjoyable dinner at Bannon Lodge, Thunderbolt, Ga. The meeting was a very happy one, filled with addresses by prominent spokesmen who spoke in brilliant oratorical fashion. Frank C. Battey handled the program in his role as toastmaster for the evening.

Mr. H. E. Wilson was the first speaker to respond and addressed his audience, using as a subject "Our Anniversary." This gentleman interestingly spoke at length on the conditions surrounding the holding of a shoot in pioneer days of this Association and told of the first events that were held at Schuetzen Park, later to become Greenwich.

Next was the keynote address of the evening, delivered by Capt. Robt. M. Hitch, whose appearance is always looked forward to with the keenest of interest. In the address, replete with humor and sound advice, which the RIFLEMAN regrets can not be reproduced here due to lack of space, Capt. Hitch responded to the toast "The Riflemen." "The requisites of a good rifleman," said Captain Hitch, "are perseverance, patience, co-ordination of mind and muscle, will power, self-control and steadiness of nerve—all these, I believe, the members of the Rifle Association embody. You constitute a great reserve force for the protection of your city, State and country."

Judge Alex R. MacDonell, the next speaker, held the full attention of the guests in the delivery of his toast on "Savannah," touching on the early colonial history of the community, its participation in conflicts until its present period of progress and prosperity. Stephen N. Harris in inimitable fashion in his subject of humor, "Hits and Misses," scored practically everyone present. Following Mr. Harris was Judge Peter W. Meldrim, who made an impromptu talk on the needs of preparedness. Judge Meldrim declared that "the power of the state is the power to defend itself."

Musical selections interspersed the toasts, and it was close to midnight when the final remarks were delivered. As toastmaster, Mr. Battey proposed a silent toast to the late Robert C. Fetzer, Jr., long an active member of the Association. Attention was also called to the fact that Robert Lee Wyly, Jr., the most recently elected member of the club, represents the fourth generation of riflemen in his family.

The long tables were attractively decorated with a profusion of early summer flowers, and the dining room of the lodge presented a scene of charm and color.

## ANOTHER FIELD DAY AT MERIDEN

THE Seventh Annual Field Day of the Nutmeg Rifle League, composed of rifle clubs in Middlefield, Middle Haddam, Cromwell, New Britain, Meriden, Wallingford, Bristol, and Farmington, was held Saturday, June 2, on the range of the Silver City Gun Club, in Meriden, and was a great success. There were



pistol, rifle, and trap-shooting matches with members from all clubs in the league present.

In the pistol match, 20 shots at 20 yards, there were 38 entries, first place being won by J. P. Leonard, of Avon, who scored 171 out of a possible 200 points; second, Dr. C. J. Moore, of Bristol, 169; and third, Aaron Holden, of Bristol, with 166 points.

There were 42 entries in the big-bore match, 20 shots standing on the international target at 100 yards, first prize going to Eric Johnson, of New Haven, with 120 points; second, C. E. Lyman, of Middlefield, who scored 115; and third, S. A. Colborne, of Stratford, with 111 points.

Trap-shooting, 25 targets at 16 yards, first place was won by G. Olsen, of Cromwell, breaking 22; second, M. Belkin, of New Britain, and Tom Sellew, of Cromwell, tied, breaking 19 each. Thirty entries in this match.

The most popular match was the 50-yard small-bore match, with a total of 73 entries, 20 shots prone, any sights. With telescope sights first place went to Fred Kuhn, of Bridgeport, with a possible score of 200; second, C. S. Neary, Bridgeport, 199; and third, W. J. Walker, Bridgeport, 198. Iron sights, first, Fred Kuhn, Bridgeport, 199; second, W. J. Walker, Bridgeport, 198; and third, Fred Werner, Clintonville, who scored 197.

The Lufbury Rifle Club, of Wallingford, handled the 50-yard matches, Silver City Gun Club, of Meriden, the trap-shooting, the Com-pounce Rifle Club, of Bristol, the pistol match, and the 100-yard big-bore match was operated by the Middlefield and Cromwell Rifle Clubs.

#### VIGILANTE METHOD SHORT AND TO THE POINT

WHILE engaged in the act of robbing a store in Maynard, Iowa, recently, one Leslie Beall was shot and instantly killed by a member of the Vigilantes, whose name has not been published. When the country at large has adopted the methods of these Iowa Vigilantes our present crime wave will become a thing of the past. The vigilante method is short and very much to the point; and it leaves "no work for the jury."

#### NOTICE

READERS of this magazine may have noticed in the July issue that Mr. M. B. Stevens, of Poughkeepsie, was advertised on page 44 as winner of the John Wallace Gillies Memorial Trophy Match of the Roosevelt Rifle Club. On page 26 a full and authentic report of the match was given showing Mr. J. M. Hilborn, of New York, as the winner of the bronze trophy and Mr. Stevens as winner of the telescope match.

The Roosevelt Rifle Club wishes to make it clear in the minds of the rifle world that they ran two separate and distinct matches on the same day.

Match A is fired over the International Dewar course and under International Dewar conditions with iron sights. It is for Match A only that the Gorham Bronze Bronco Buster Trophy is awarded.

While the Roosevelt Rifle Club does not in any way wish to detract from the marvelous performance of Mr. Stevens—398 x 400 in Match B with telescope—it wishes to correct the impression that Mr. Stevens won the bronze trophy. Match B is fired with telescope at 50 and 100 yards, and first place takes the bronze plaque, but the telescope scores are not eligible for the bronze trophy.

#### LONG BEACH RIFLE-REVOLVER CLUB ANNUAL PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIP

THE most hotly contested championship match ever witnessed here was held on the Long Beach Rifle and Revolver Club 25-yard pistol range on June 23 and 24, in conjunction with the Small-Bore Championship Rifle Match. First-place winners were awarded gold medals, second silver, and third bronze with the grand-aggregate winner taking a silver cup. Twenty-five of the best pistol shots in the West competed in the matches with the following scores resulting. The rapid-fire match was shot on Standard American 50-yard pistol targets, while the slow-fire matches were shot on N. R. A. 100-yard small-bore rifle targets.

The Grand Aggregate Cup went to Mr. Le Roy E. Lyon, of Anaheim, Calif., with a score of 288.

##### RAPID FIRE

1. R. J. Nowka, Los Angeles.....	95
2. Le Roy E. Lyon, Anaheim.....	94
3. S. S. Stone, Los Angeles.....	94
4. J. A. Bartley, Los Angeles.....	93
5. C. E. Ward, Los Angeles.....	93
6. F. C. Payne, Los Angeles.....	90
7. O. L. Peterson, Los Angeles.....	87
8. P. H. Krick, Anaheim.....	86
9. N. Brederley, Anaheim.....	86
10. E. Roberts, Long Beach.....	85

##### BIG-BORE SLOW FIRE

1. Dr. C. W. Wahrer, Sacramento.....	98
2. C. E. Ward, Los Angeles.....	96
3. Le Roy E. Lyon, Anaheim.....	96
4. R. J. Nowka, Los Angeles.....	96
5. F. C. Payne, Los Angeles.....	95
6. M. E. Frank, Pasadena.....	94
7. J. A. Bartley, Los Angeles.....	94
8. T. T. McClure, Santa Monica.....	94
9. S. S. Stone, Los Angeles.....	94
10. E. Roberts, Long Beach.....	93

##### SMALL-BORE SLOW FIRE

1. C. E. Ward, Los Angeles.....	99
2. Le Roy E. Lyon, Anaheim.....	98
3. F. C. Payne, Los Angeles.....	96
4. H. P. Akers, Anaheim.....	96
5. J. A. Bartley, Los Angeles.....	96
6. Dr. C. W. Wahrer, Sacramento.....	96
7. O. L. Peterson, Los Angeles.....	96
8. E. Roberts, Long Beach.....	96
9. Ned Cutting, Los Angeles.....	96
10. W. G. Fergus, Anaheim.....	95

#### JOHN HESSIAN MAKES A RECORD SCORE IN ALASKA

OUR old friend John W. Hessian, known to every man who has shot the rifle for the past thirty years, and winner of probably more rifle matches in a greater variety of forms of shooting than any other rifleman in this country, has added one more feather in his cap. John went to Alaska this spring on a big-brown-bear hunt, and on the way out he stopped off at Fairbanks, Alaska. There some enthusiasts enticed him out on the local rifle range, and persuaded him to give an exhibition of shooting with his hunting rifle. The range was 500 yards, hardly one at which a big-game hunting rifle performs at its best. Nevertheless John fired twenty consecutive shots at that range and obtained the

highly creditable score of 197 out of 200, with a string of 26 straight bull's-eyes, a score that made all the Alaska sourdoughs sit up and take notice. Hessian used his Springfield rifle remodeled by Griffin & Howe, and equipped with a Zeiss Zielklein 2¼-power telescope sight with Griffin & Howe mounting. The ammunition used was the 1925 National Match.

#### W. W. JOHN

LIFE member of the N. R. A., who resided at Balboa, Canal Zone, passed away on June 22.

Hundreds of friends, business and fraternal associates, attended the funeral service which was held at the Balboa Union Church on June 24. The church altar was banked with many beautiful floral tributes.

The N. R. A. and the RIFLEMAN, as well as the late Mr. John's shooting friends in the States, mourn the passing of this veteran and friend of the shooting game.

#### FIFTY-NINTH SCHUETZEN SHOOT AT LISBON

THE Fifty-ninth Annual Shooting Tournament of the Southern New England Rifle Association was held Friday and Saturday, June 22 and 23, at the German Schuetzen range in Lisbon. The following clubs were represented at the shoot: German Schuetzen Verein, Hartford, Meriden, New Britain.

The three first prizes went to members of the German Schuetzen Verein, while the fourth was won by Gustav Schweizer, of Union City, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. F. Stebbins, of Jewett City, copped the muzzle-rest events for their respective sexes. Charles Palmer, of Voluntown, had the best offhand score on the honor target.

The committee in charge of general arrangements had arranged for an enjoyable band concert in the afternoon on Saturday from 2 to 5, and later dinner was served to the out-of-town contestants by members of the Ladies' Rifle Club.

#### OUTERS' CLUB HOLDS BARBECUE AND SHOOT

By FRANK J. KAHR

THE Outers' Club, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., noted for its hospitality to the shooting fraternity, threw a party at the club range, tucked away in behind Silver Lake in the vicinity of Mount Vernon, on Sunday, June 17. This club is known as Major Trull's outfit, and when they do anything they do it right.

We personally saw five juicy steaks 3 inches thick and 16 inches across each way by actual measurement. Each steak weighed in the neighborhood of 10 pounds. Some steaks! All the good things that go with a barbecue were there, including George Demeter and a mysterious looking barrel that spouted foam, and the contents of which, when reduced to a quiescent state, resembled an amber fluid which is said to have been used by the ancients as a beverage, and which is known as lager. The younger genera-

tion knows nothing about this, but they say that the old-timers have pleasant recollections. Be that as it may, a good time was had by all; and from the standpoint of eats, as well as the shooting that preceded and followed, the whole affair was a huge success.

The shooting program included a match over the Palma Course, in which 16 started and the same number finished. Major Trull demonstrated his fitness to do things right by coming in a neck in the lead with a very pretty score of 223, which, of course, took home the bacon.

There was an Iron Sight Match also, which was won by Ed. Smelter, with a score of 92. They did not allow sighting shots in this match, which accounts for the lowness of the scores. Moreover, this match was shot on

the 100-yard International Target, with the 10-ring size 13/16 inches.

It was a grand day for shooting, and the combination of weather, eats and good shooting resulted in a unanimous vote that the day was a success, no matter how you look at it.

To be a guest of the Outers' Club is to be included in the select circle of those who have enjoyed genuine hospitality; and he may be considered as privileged who is permitted to enter the sacred precincts of this rifleman's Mecca.

Scores of the Iron Sight Match—10 shots at 100 yards:

Ed. Smelter	92	Chas. St. John	87
Wm. E. Trull	87	Walter Kelsey	86
Paul Landrock	87	Leo Manville	64

Following are the scores of the Palma Match—15 shots at 150, 175 and 200 yards:

	150 yds.	175 yds.	200 yds.	Total
1. Maj. W. E. Trull	75-7-V	75-10-V	73-6-V	= 223 + 23-V
2. Frank J. Kahrs	75-15-V	73-11-V	74-6-V	= 222 + 32-V
3. Leo Manville	75-10-V	74-6-V	73-5-V	= 222 + 21-V
4. W. Kelsey	75-14-V	75-9-V	72-7-V	= 222 + 30-V
5. Geo. Demeter	75-10-V	75-9-V	72-6-V	= 222 + 25-V
6. Ed. Smelter	75-15-V	75-15-V	71-7-V	= 221 + 37-V
7. H. Martin	75	74	71	= 220
8. C. St. John	74	74	72	= 220
9. W. B. Lomas	73	74	72	= 219
10. F. W. Osgood	75	71	72	= 218
11. E. H. Proudman	75	72	66	= 213
12. P. Landrock	74	72	66	= 212
13. Henry Marsh	65	71	74	= 210
14. T. Mullen	75	63	68	= 206
15. E. Minervini	68	63	71	= 202
16. D. Hoag	75	74	52	= 201

## Official Bulletins N. R. A. Outdoor Matches

### OFFICIAL BULLETIN NO. 1—TYRO INDIVIDUAL 50-YARD MATCH—JUNE 13, 1928

#### 72 ENTRIES

Conditions: Open to tyros only; 40 shots prone at 50 yards, metallic sights. To the winner a silver medal; second to tenth, bronze medals; percentage medals to all scoring 360 or better.

Name	Score
1. Emil Swatos, Omaha, Nebr.	400
2. Thelma Carsten, Sacramento, Calif.	394
3. S. F. Benfer, Toledo, Ohio	390
4. Leslie Homer, Primghar, Iowa	389
5. Raymond Frowd, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	387
6. Jerry Gebby, Bellefontaine, Ohio	387
7. R. A. Durbin, Walnut Grove, Calif.	387
8. Walter E. Smith, Klamath Falls, Oreg.	386
9. R. H. Davis, Selma, Calif.	385
10. C. N. Mull, Dayton, Ohio	384
11. J. S. Burrows, State College, Pa.	382
12. Andrew Nelson, Chanute, Kans.	382
13. F. D. Tice, Bellefontaine, Ohio	381
14. Herbert D. Smith, Youngstown, Ohio	381
15. Ivan Whiting, Plymouth, Wis.	381
16. Robt. Berner, Dayton, Ohio	381
17. Roy H. Anselm, Kansas City, Mo.	380
18. John Finlay, Chicago, Ill.	380
19. W. K. Ballough, Daytona Beach, Fla.	378
20. O. B. Mackan, Klamath Falls, Oreg.	378
21. R. L. Albrook, Aurora, Iowa	376
22. Harry C. Kimmel, Casper, Wyo.	376
23. Francis Fultz, Santa Barbara, Calif.	375
24. Hattson J. Martin, Monterey, Calif.	375
25. J. C. Drake, Portsmouth, Ohio	375
26. Lyman Bevelhimer, Napoleon, Ohio	375
27. Jas. McVitty, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	375
28. Roy W. Percival, W. Somerville, Mass.	375
29. L. E. Shaemer, Tappan, N. Y.	374
30. John Bolly, Wilton, Iowa	373
31. Jack Frost, Klamath Falls, Oreg.	373
32. Al. Day, North Adams, Mass.	372
33. Robt. Wilder, W. Somerville, Mass.	372
34. Roy Frank, Napoleon, Ohio	372
35. Samuel Mitchell, Casper, Wyo.	372
36. J. S. Bailey, Morriskown, Pa.	372
37. Louis Christman, Denver, Colo.	371
38. Robt. Hindman, Colliers, W. Va.	370
39. Lisle Miller, Twin Bluffs, Wis.	370
40. R. W. Hutton, Elgin, Ill.	369
41. Gilbert C. Greenway, Greenwich, Conn.	368
42. J. J. Gerdes, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	367
43. E. B. Valle, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	367
44. Earl G. Evans, Pocatello, Idaho	367
45. E. L. Alley, Plymouth, Mo.	366
46. H. J. Welch, Joplin, Mo.	364
47. Paul B. Hudson, Kittanning, Pa.	363
48. H. B. Cole, Moline, Ill.	362
49. L. Leach, Barrington, Ill.	361
50. P. Richmond, Charleston, W. Va.	359
51. J. A. Waterhouse, N. Adams, Mass.	352
52. Geo. L. Kitterberger, Corry, Pa.	352
53. T. Fitzsimmons, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	350

54. J. Looney, Chanute, Kans.	347
55. H. W. Funk, Allentown, Pa.	346
56. Merrill C. Wells, Schenectady, N. Y.	343
57. Chester A. Wills, Nyack, N. Y.	341
58. Raymond D. Gage, Vineland, N. J.	340
59. John G. Moore, Norfolk, Nebr.	337
60. J. Coleman, Galveston, Tex.	336

#### TARGETS RETURNED

61. Paul R. Neal, Greenleaf, Kans.

#### NOT REPORTED

62. John E. Winegard, Columbiana, Ohio.
63. Henry Dietrich, Napoleon, Ohio.
64. Mac Wilkins, Oklahoma City, Okla.
65. R. J. Burns, St. Marys, Ohio.
66. Gale A. Dawson, Napoleon, Ohio.
67. Sherman Murphy, Chicago, Ill.
68. Wilbur C. Adams, St. Louis, Mo.
69. Fred E. Ennis, Suffern, N. Y.
70. Jos. C. Marshall, Casper, Wyo.
71. Elmer W. Pope, N. Britain, Conn.
72. A. N. Prantz, Seaside, Oreg.

### BULLETIN NO. 2—TYRO INDIVIDUAL 100-YARD MATCH—JUNE 13, 1928

#### 72 ENTRIES

Conditions: Open to tyros only; 40 shots prone at 100 yards; metallic sights. To the winner a silver medal; second to tenth, bronze medals; percentage medals to all scoring 260 or better.

Name	Score
1. F. D. Tice, Bellefontaine, Ohio	398
2. Thelma Carsten, Sacramento, Calif.	388
3. Emil Swatos, Omaha, Nebr.	387
4. Jerry Gebby, Bellefontaine, Ohio	383
5. R. A. Durbin, Walnut Grove, Calif.	383
6. J. P. Leonard, Avon, Conn.	382
7. Sherwin Murphy, Chicago, Ill.	382
8. Robt. Berner, Dayton, Ohio	381
9. N. M. Austin, Seattle, Wash.	381
10. Albert S. Day, N. Adams, Mass.	381
11. Raymond G. Frowd, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	381
12. Roy N. Frank, Napoleon, Ohio	380
13. L. Wilkins, Norwood, Ohio	380
14. Kenneth Munroe, Pasadena, Calif.	379
15. Francis Fultz, Santa Barbara, Calif.	379
16. S. B. Hibbard, Hartford, Conn.	378
17. Hattson J. Martin, Monterey, Calif.	378
18. S. F. Benfer, Toledo, Ohio	378
19. R. H. Davis, Selma, Calif.	378
20. R. B. Champlin, Salisbury, Pa.	378
21. John J. Gerdes, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	376
22. Merle L. Israelson, Corry, Pa.	375
23. O. B. Mackan, Klamath Falls, Oreg.	374
24. C. H. Partridge, Hartford, Conn.	374
25. Gertrude Mercer, Upper Darby, Pa.	374
26. J. C. Drake, Portsmouth, Ohio	374
27. Robt. Hindman, Colliers, W. Va.	373

28. Herbert D. Smith, Youngstown, Ohio	373
29. Harry C. Kimmel, Casper, Wyo.	373
30. Jas. McVitty, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	373
31. John Bolly, Wilton, Iowa	373
32. J. S. Burrows, State College, Pa.	372
33. G. C. Prime, Hartford, Conn.	372
34. L. B. Bevelhimer, Napoleon, Ohio	372
35. G. K. Prime, Hartford, Conn.	371
36. C. N. Mull, Dayton, Ohio	369
37. J. S. Bailey, Norristown, Pa.	368
38. A. G. Chabot, Hartford, Conn.	368
39. W. B. Mather, Hartford, Conn.	367
40. Lisle Miller, Twin Bluffs, Wis.	364
41. John M. Limpach, Solon Springs, Wis.	364
42. Merrill C. Wells, Schenectady, N. Y.	363
43. Ernest B. Vaile, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	362
44. Herman J. Welch, Joplin, Mo.	362
45. Earl G. Evans, Pocatello, Idaho	361
46. Samuel F. Mitchell, Casper, Wyo.	361
47. R. L. Albrook, Aurora, Iowa	361
48. H. B. Cole, Moline, Ill.	358
49. E. L. Alley, Plymouth, Wis.	358
50. H. C. Stone, Hartford, Conn.	354
51. M. C. Talcott, Avon, Conn.	353
52. Lawrence Leach, Barrington, Ill.	352
53. Jno. A. Matthews, N. Adams, Mass.	349
54. E. W. Rupenthal, Milwaukee, Wis.	346
55. J. C. Beacon, Hartford, Conn.	339
56. Park C. Boyd, Hartford, Conn.	336
57. Raymond D. Gage, Vineland, N. J.	332
58. H. W. Funk, Allentown, Pa.	324

#### DISQUALIFIED (Used telescopic sight)

59. H. H. Clafin, Hartford, Conn.

#### DID NOT FINISH

60. Ivan Whiting, Plymouth, Wis.

#### NOT REPORTED

61. Fred E. Ennis, Suffern, N. Y.
62. Jas. C. Marshall, Casper, Wyo.
63. Elmer W. Pope, N. Britain, Conn.
64. A. N. Prouty, Seaside, Oreg.
65. John E. Winegard, Columbiana, Ohio.
66. Henry Dietrich, Napoleon, Ohio.
67. Gale A. Dawson, Napoleon, Ohio.
68. Geo. B. Saule, Seattle, Wash.
69. Mac Filkins, Oklahoma City, Okla.
70. R. F. Burns, St. Marys, Ohio.
71. Wilbur C. Adams, St. Louis, Mo.
72. Walter E. Smith, Klamath Falls, Oreg.

### OFFICIAL BULLETIN NO. 3—50-YARD SMALL-BORE SPRING CHAMPIONSHIP—JUNE 13, 1928

#### 107 ENTRIES

Conditions: Open to all. 40 shots prone at 50 yards, any sights. To the winner a gold medal; a silver medal to the high competitor using iron sights; nine bronze medals to the remaining highest competitors; and in addition, three tyro medals.

Name	Score
1. Walter Kelsey, Tarrytown, N. Y.	400
2. T. K. Lee, Birmingham, Ala.	399
3. Arthur S. Dempsey, Seaside, Oreg.	399
4. Frank Rogers, New Haven, Conn.	398
5. H. H. Jacobs, Dayton, Ohio	398
6. Leon Dezert, Pasadena, Calif.	398
7. C. S. Landis, Wilmington, Del.	398
8. Jas. Stewart, New Haven, Conn.	397
9. D. C. Mercer, Upper Darby, Pa.	397
10. Frank D. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.	397
11. Claude Brong, Allentown, Pa.	397
12. H. W. T. Ross, Santa Barbara, Calif.	397
13. Jerry Gebby, Bellefontaine, Ohio	396
14. P. A. Shepherd, N. Plainfield, N. J.	396
15. D. L. Trubee, Dayton, Ohio	396
16. Alfred Friedrich, Ames, Iowa	395
17. H. G. Keene, W. Medford, Mass.	395
18. Roy Hoff, Huntington Park, Calif.	395
19. F. Johansen, Joliet, Ill.	395
20. H. R. Coleman, Pittsburgh, Pa.	394
21. Arthur N. Abbott, Seaside, Oreg.	393
22. E. D. Mattison, Aurora, Iowa	393
23. H. J. Gussman, New Haven, Conn.	393
24. Dale D. Arnold, Mansfield, Ohio	393
25. H. H. Chedester, Hundred, W. Va.	393
26. Kovell Page, Hamden, Conn.	393
27. R. L. Skeen, Lakewood, Ohio	392
28. Edson Kinkel, Toledo, Ohio	392
29. Lt. R. N. Hill, Jacksonville, Fla.	392
30. Frank L. Yoran, Tarrytown, N. Y.	392
31. Vere Homer, Primghar, Iowa	392
32. Chas. V. Smith, Beaver Falls, Pa.	391
33. Jesse Marleaus, Los Angeles, Calif.	391
34. L. P. Clubine, Aurora, Iowa	391
35. A. P. Danforth, Boston, Mass.	391
36. Wm. Larsen, Perth Amboy, N. J.	391
37. Glenn Stotts, Portland, Oreg.	390
38. J. F. Woolshlager, Castorland, N. Y.	390
39. J. J. Palme, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	390
40. Wm. E. Trull, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	390
41. Edward Kent, Dayton, Ohio	390
42. H. J. Johansen, Chicago, Ill.	389
43. Axel Sidenblad, Morris, Minn.	389
44. G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio	388
45. S. F. Benfer, Toledo, Ohio	388
46. Chas. E. Scofield, Ortonville, Minn.	388
47. N. Sterret, Beaver Falls, Pa.	388
48. W. S. Gibbons, Melrose, Mass.	387
49. Geo. W. Benvie, Hatch, N. Mex.	387



50. Gertrude G. Mercer, Upper Darby, Pa. . . . .	387
51. W. H. Tillman, Erie, Pa. . . . .	387
52. Roy A. Loder, Erie, Pa. . . . .	386
53. Ellis Lea Lyndon, Ky. . . . .	386
54. Robt. B. Hindman, Colliers, W. Va. . . . .	386
55. M. J. Hickman, Urbana, Ohio . . . . .	386
56. Leslie Kammerer, Chicago, Ill. . . . .	386
57. Helen C. Hussner, Appleton, Wis. . . . .	386
58. L. E. Klein, Massillon, Ohio . . . . .	386
59. W. G. Jones, Jacksonville, Fla. . . . .	386
60. T. D. Tice, Bellefontaine, Ohio . . . . .	385
61. Hugh H. Rife, Tulsa, Okla. . . . .	385
62. J. H. Perozzi, San Luis Obispo, Calif. . . . .	385
63. Carl A. Du Nah, Pasadena, Calif. . . . .	384
64. Jack Frost, Klamath Falls, Oreg. . . . .	383
65. Russell Minnerly, Tarrytown, N. Y. . . . .	383
66. H. Marvell, New Haven, Conn. . . . .	383
67. Warren Tarr, Carmel, Calif. . . . .	382
68. Roy B. Miller, Toledo, Ohio . . . . .	382
69. C. M. Feil, Massillon, Ohio . . . . .	381
70. Wm. L. Stephens, Jr., Moore, Pa. . . . .	381
71. G. Westinghouse, Santa Barbara, Calif. . . . .	381
72. H. D. Smith, Youngstown, Ohio . . . . .	380
73. W. H. Thompson, Santa Barbara, Calif. . . . .	380
74. Earl L. Melson, Seattle, Wash. . . . .	379
75. J. K. Thamm, Bradford, Conn. . . . .	379
76. R. Dunlap, Sapulpa, Okla. . . . .	379
77. G. A. Lindgren, Lyons, Ill. . . . .	379
78. Ellis Smithley, Miami, Okla. . . . .	377
79. H. C. Kimmel, Casper, Wyo. . . . .	376
80. H. B. Cole, Moline, Ill. . . . .	374
81. M. L. Israelson, Corry, Pa. . . . .	373
82. E. M. Kiddler, Ayer, Mass. . . . .	371
83. Ivan Whiting, Plymouth, Wis. . . . .	371
84. Dick H. Roberts, Miami, Okla. . . . .	370
85. F. D. Hickok, Bradford, Pa. . . . .	369
86. G. B. Davidson, Lebanon, Va. . . . .	367
87. E. H. Harris, Santa Cruz, Calif. . . . .	365
88. E. E. Sellers, Adamsville, Ala. . . . .	354
89. Geo. P. Moseley, Llanerch, Pa. . . . .	351
90. F. O. Wheeler, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y. . . . .	341
91. Edward Johnson, Galveston, Tex. . . . .	329
92. Harvey Chism, Denver, Colo. . . . .	309

## DISQUALIFIED

(Certificate not returned.)

93. C. Willard White, Covina, Calif.

## NOT REPORTED

94. B. W. Schlagheck, Kings Mills, Ohio.
95. Paul Russell, Tarrytown, N. Y.
96. Carl S. Mundy, Toledo, Ohio.
97. Geo. O. Boyd, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
98. Wilbur Adams, St. Louis, Mo.
99. Chas. Stockman, Bedford, Ohio.
100. Chief H. E. Keotah, Okla. City, Okla.
101. O. R. Homer, Primghar, Iowa.
102. Dr. J. C. Root, Akron, Ohio.
103. John S. Finlay, Chicago, Ill.
104. Dr. Carl Wahrer, Sacramento, Calif.
105. Elmer C. Croom, Okmulgee, Okla.
106. A. J. Johnson, Long Beach, Calif.
107. A. J. Dickerson, Akron, Ohio.

## OFFICIAL BULLETIN NO. 4—100-YARD SMALL-BORE SPRING CHAMPIONSHIP—JUNE 18, 1923

## 99 ENTRIES

Conditions: Open to all. 40 shots prone at 100 yards, any sights. To the winner a gold medal, a silver medal to the high competitor using iron sights; nine bronze medals to the remaining highest competitors; and in addition, three tyro medals.

Name	Score
1. Jerry Gebby, Bellefontaine, Ohio . . . . .	400
2. T. K. Lee, Birmingham, Ala. . . . .	399
3. F. D. Tice, Bellefontaine, Ohio . . . . .	399
4. Claude Brong, Allentown, Pa. . . . .	398
5. Leon Dezert, Pasadena, Calif. . . . .	397
6. Frank Rogers, New Haven, Conn. . . . .	396
7. Ralph Statler, Allentown, Pa. . . . .	395
8. Wm. Stephens, Jr., Moore, Pa. . . . .	394
9. James Stewart, New Haven, Conn. . . . .	394
10. Walter Kelsey, Tarrytown, N. Y. . . . .	393
11. Harry Rose, Santa Barbara, Calif. . . . .	393
12. E. A. Shepherd, N. Plainfield, N. J. . . . .	392
13. Woodfin Jones, Jacksonville, Fla. . . . .	392
14. Glenn Stotts, Portland, Oreg. . . . .	392
15. H. H. Jacobs, Dayton, Ohio . . . . .	392
16. Wm. Larsen, Perth Amboy, N. J. . . . .	391
17. A. R. Friedrich, Ames, Iowa . . . . .	391
18. H. J. Gussman, New Haven, Conn. . . . .	390
19. C. S. Landis, Wilmington, Del. . . . .	390
20. Wm. E. Trull, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. . . . .	389
21. E. D. Mattison, Aurora, Iowa . . . . .	389
22. Carl A. Du Nah, Pasadena, Calif. . . . .	389
23. Lt. Chas. E. Scofield, Ortonville, Minn. . . . .	389
24. Dale Arnold, Mansfield, Ohio . . . . .	389
25. Howard Keene, West Medford, Mass. . . . .	389
26. Geo. Westinghouse, Santa Barbara, Calif. . . . .	388
27. Donald C. Mercer, Upper Darby, Pa. . . . .	388
28. Vere Homer, Primghar, Iowa . . . . .	388
29. Edson Kinkel, Toledo, Ohio . . . . .	388
30. F. D. Hickok, Bradford, Pa. . . . .	387
31. L. P. Clubine, Aurora, Iowa . . . . .	387
32. N. M. Austin, Seattle, Wash. . . . .	387
33. Jesse Marceaux, Los Angeles, Calif. . . . .	386
34. A. U. Abbott, Seaside, Oreg. . . . .	386
35. Joseph Palm, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. . . . .	386
36. G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio . . . . .	386
37. Axel Sidenblad, Morris, Minn. . . . .	386

38. George Bewie, Hatch, N. Mex. . . . .	385
39. Roy J. Holt, Huntington Park, Calif. . . . .	385
40. Harry Morrell, New Haven, Conn. . . . .	384
41. Arthur Dempie, Seaside, Oreg. . . . .	384
42. Geo. A. Lindgren, Lyons, Ill. . . . .	384
43. J. K. Thamm, Bradford, Pa. . . . .	383
44. Warren C. Tara, Carmel, Calif. . . . .	383
45. Percy Kittredge, North Adams, Mass. . . . .	383
46. Chas. V. Smith, Beaver Falls, Pa. . . . .	383
47. Frank D. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill. . . . .	383
48. J. F. Woolshlager, Castorland, N. Y. . . . .	383
49. W. H. Tillman, Erie, Pa. . . . .	382
50. C. M. Feil, Massillon, Ohio . . . . .	382
51. Roy A. Loder, Erie, Pa. . . . .	381
52. A. P. Danforth, Boston, Mass. . . . .	381
53. W. S. Gibbons, Melrose, Mass. . . . .	381
54. Norman Sterrel, Beaver Falls, Pa. . . . .	380
55. Harry C. Kimmel, Casper, Wyo. . . . .	380
56. H. F. Johannsen, Chicago, Ill. . . . .	380
57. Gertrude Mercer, Upper Darby, Pa. . . . .	378
58. Robert Hindman, Colliers, W. Va. . . . .	376
59. L. E. Klein, Massillon, Ohio . . . . .	377
60. Ivan Whiting, Plymouth, Wis. . . . .	376
61. Herbert D. Smith, Youngstown, Ohio . . . . .	375
62. Lt. G. B. Davidson, Lebanon, Va. . . . .	375
63. Leslie Kammerer, Chicago, Ill. . . . .	375
64. Earl L. Nelson, Seattle, Wash. . . . .	375
65. Rupert L. Keith, Lansing, Mich. . . . .	374
66. Hugh H. Rife, Tulsa, Okla. . . . .	374
67. S. F. Benfer, Toledo, Ohio . . . . .	373
68. Roy B. Miller, Toledo, Ohio . . . . .	372
69. Frank L. Yoran, Tarrytown, N. Y. . . . .	372
70. Richard Dunlop, Sapulpa, Okla. . . . .	371
71. Fred Johansen, Joliet, Ill. . . . .	371
72. J. H. Perozzi, San Luis Obispo, Calif. . . . .	370
73. H. B. Cole, Moline, Ill. . . . .	369
74. Geo. P. Moseley, Llanerch, Pa. . . . .	366
75. Geo. L. Kittberger, Corry, Pa. . . . .	365
76. Earl H. Harris, Santa Cruz, Calif. . . . .	362
77. E. M. Kiddler, Ayer, Mass. . . . .	354
78. Ernest E. Sellers, Adamsville, Ala. . . . .	348
79. M. Hart, Galveston, Tex. . . . .	344
80. Harvey Chism, Denver, Colo. . . . .	332

## DISQUALIFIED

(Certificate not returned.)

81. Dr. Carl W. Wahrer, Sacramento, Calif.  
82. C. Willard White, Covina, Calif.

## DID NOT SHOOT, TARGETS RETURNED

83. Ellis Smithley, Miami, Okla.
84. Dick H. Roberts, Miami, Okla.
85. B. J. Oschner, Durango, Colo.

## NOT REPORTED

86. Dr. J. C. Root, Akron, Ohio.
87. O. R. Homer, Primghar, Iowa.
88. Chief H. Keotah, Okla. City, Okla.
89. Roswell L. Sken, Lakewood, Ohio.
90. M. R. Coleman, Pittsburgh, Pa.
91. Emil Nowitzke, Lansing, Mich.
92. Lt. R. N. Hill, Jacksonville, Fla.
93. Elmer C. Croom, Okmulgee, Okla.
94. Fred Lyoran, Nevada, Iowa.
95. Wilbur C. Adams, St. Louis, Mo.
96. Carl S. Mundy, Toledo, Ohio.
97. Paul Russell, Tarrytown, N. Y.
98. A. J. Dickerson, Akron, Ohio.
99. B. W. Schlagheck, Kings Mills, Ohio.

## OFFICIAL BULLETIN NO. 5—N. R. A. SMALL-BORE SPRING CHAMPIONSHIP—AN AGGREGATE—JUNE 18, 1923

## 63 ENTRIES

Conditions: Open to all. Scores made in the 50-Yard and 100-Yard Spring Championship matches comprise the Small-Bore Spring Championship. To the winner a gold medal; a silver medal to the high competitor using iron sights; 9 bronze medals to the remaining 9 highest competitors; and in addition, 3 tyro medals.

Name	50 yd.	100 yd.	Total
1. T. K. Lee, Birmingham, Ala. . . . .	399	399	798
2. Jerry Gebby, Bellefontaine, Ohio . . . . .	396	400	796
3. Claude B. Brong, Allentown, Pa. . . . .	397	398	795
4. Leon Dezert, Pasadena, Calif. . . . .	398	397	795
5. Frank Rogers, New Haven, Conn. . . . .	398	396	794
6. Walter Kelsey, Tarrytown, N. Y. . . . .	400	393	793
7. James S. Stewart, New Haven, Conn. . . . .	397	394	791
8. Harry W. T. Ross, Santa Barbara, Calif. . . . .	397	393	790
9. H. H. Jacobs, Dayton, Ohio . . . . .	398	392	790
10. Paul A. Shepherd, Plainfield, N. J. . . . .	396	392	788
11. C. S. Landis, Wilmington, Del. . . . .	398	390	788
12. Donald D. Mercer, Upper Darby, Pa. . . . .	397	388	785
13. T. D. Tice, Bellefontaine, Ohio . . . . .	385	399	784
14. Howard Keene, W. Medford, Mass. . . . .	395	389	784

15. H. J. Gussman, New Haven, Conn. . . . .	393	390	783
16. Arthur U. Abbott, Seaside, Oreg. . . . .	397	386	783
17. Arthur Dempie, Seaside, Oreg. . . . .	399	384	783
18. Glenn Stotts, Portland, Oreg. . . . .	390	392	782
19. Dale D. Arnold, Mansfield, Ohio . . . . .	393	389	782
20. Vere Homer, Primghar, Iowa . . . . .	392	388	780
21. Edson Kinkel, Toledo, Ohio . . . . .	392	388	780
22. Wm. E. Trull, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. . . . .	390	389	779
23. Woodfin Jones, Jacksonville, Fla. . . . .	386	392	778
24. Chas. E. Scofield, Ortonville, Minn. . . . .	388	389	777
25. Wm. L. Stephens, Jr., Moore, Pa. . . . .	381	394	775
26. Axel G. Sidenblad, Morris, Minn. . . . .	389	386	775
27. G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio . . . . .	388	386	774
28. Carl A. Du Nah, Pasadena, Calif. . . . .	384	389	773
29. J. P. Woolshlager, Castorland, N. Y. . . . .	390	383	773
30. G. Westinghouse, Santa Barbara, Calif. . . . .	381	388	769
31. W. H. Tillman, Erie, Pa. . . . .	387	382	769
32. Roy A. Loder, Erie, Pa. . . . .	386	382	768
33. Harry Morrell, New Haven, Conn. . . . .	383	384	767
34. Fred Johansen, Joliet, Ill. . . . .	395	371	766
35. Warren C. Tara, Carmel, Calif. . . . .	382	383	765
36. Gertrude Mercer, Upper Darby, Pa. . . . .	387	378	765
37. J. K. Thamm, Bradford, Pa. . . . .	379	383	762
38. S. F. Benfer, Toledo, Ohio . . . . .	388	373	761
39. L. E. Klein, Massillon, Ohio . . . . .	376	383	759
40. Hugh H. Rife, Tulsa, Okla. . . . .	385	374	759
41. F. D. Hickok, Bradford, Pa. . . . .	369	387	756
42. Harry C. Kimmel, Casper, Wyo. . . . .	376	380	756
43. Herbert D. Smith, Youngstown, Ohio . . . . .	380	375	755
44. J. H. Perozzi, San Luis Obispo, Calif. . . . .	385	370	755
45. Roy B. Miller, Perth Amboy, N. J. . . . .	382	372	754
46. Robert B. Hindman, Colliers, W. Va. . . . .	386	376	752
47. Richard Dunlop, Sapulpa, Okla. . . . .	379	371	750
48. H. B. Cole, Moline, Ill. . . . .	374	369	743
49. Lt. G. B. Davidson, Lebanon, Va. . . . .	367	375	742
50. Geo. P. Moseley, Llanerch, Pa. . . . .	351	366	717

## DID NOT FINISH

51. Roswell L. Sken, Lakewood, Ohio.
52. Dick H. Roberts, Miami, Okla.
53. Dr. Carl W. Wahrer, Sacramento, Calif.
54. Ellis K. Smithley, Miami, Okla.

## NOT REPORTED

55. Dr. J. C. Root, Akron, Ohio.
56. Carl S. Mundy, Toledo, Ohio.
57. Chief H. E. Keotah, Okla. City, Okla.
58. O. R. Homer, Primghar, Iowa.
59. Elmer C. Croom, Okmulgee, Okla.
60. Earl G. Evans, Pocatello, Idaho.
61. Sgt. Joseph Smith, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.
62. J. B. Currier, Glendale, Calif.
63. Robert Mill, Venice, Calif.
64. W. M. Hire, Castalia, Ohio.

## OFFICIAL BULLETIN NO. 6—SMALL-BORE FREE-RIFLE MATCH—JUNE 18, 1923

## 29 ENTRIES

Conditions: Open to all. 20 shots standing, 20 kneeling and 20 prone at 100 yards, metallic sights. To the winner a gold medal; second to tenth, bronze medals.

Name	Score
1. Dr. Carl W. Wahrer, Sacramento, Calif. . . . .	542
2. Paul D. Johnston, Aptos, Calif. . . . .	515
3. B. J. Oschner, Durango, Colo. . . . .	509
4. Lt. G. B. Davidson, Lebanon, Va. . . . .	508
5. Roy A. Loder, Erie, Pa. . . . .	483
6. Percy F. Kittredge, North Adams, Mass. . . . .	478
7. A. K. Friedrich, Ames, Iowa . . . . .	478
8. Vere Homer, Primghar, Iowa . . . . .	476
9. L. P. Clubine, Aurora, Iowa . . . . .	475
10. Walter Anderson, Gearhart, Oreg. . . . .	469
11. Edson Kinkel, Toledo, Ohio . . . . .	462
12. W. H. Tillman, Erie, Pa. . . . .	459
13. Frank D. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill. . . . .	459



14. Warren C. Tarr, Carmel, Calif. ....	452
15. S. F. Benfer, Toledo, Ohio. ....	450
16. E. M. Kidder, Ayer, Mass. ....	440
17. Geo. A. Lindgren, Lyons, Ill. ....	432
18. Leslie Homer, Frimghar, Iowa. ....	431
19. J. A. Brown, Los Angeles, Calif. ....	366

## NOT REPORTED

20. John Burley, Cameron, W. Va. ....	
21. Roswell L. Skeen, Lakewood, Ohio. ....	
22. Chief H. E. Keotah, Okla. City, Okla. ....	
23. Eric McGee Newcomb, Edgewood, Md. ....	
24. T. T. McClure, Monica, Calif. ....	
25. Max Wagner, Minneapolis, Minn. ....	
26. Claude R. Brong, Allentown, Pa. ....	
27. James Fred Engert, Herkimer, N. Y. ....	
28. Lt. Paul Shepherd, N. Plainfield, N. J. ....	
29. Lisle Miller, Twin Bluffs, Wis. ....	

## OFFICIAL BULLETIN NO. 7—200-YARD OFF-HAND—JUNE 20, 1928

## 55 ENTRIES

Conditions: Open to all. 20 shots offhand at 200 yards. Target A, any sights. To the winner, a gold medal, second to tenth bronze medals; 3 tyro medals in addition.

Name	Score
1. Orlen Royce, Seaside, Oreg. ....	98
2. Richard Thrussell, Billings, Mont. ....	97
3. O. T. D. Brandt, Seattle, Wash. ....	96
4. H. M. Markley, Morgantown, W. Va. ....	95
5. Fred Johansen, Joliet, Ill. ....	95
6. W. P. Plummer, Lander, Wyo. ....	95
7. J. H. McDiarmid, Seattle, Wash. ....	94
8. Ed. F. Maurer, Wilton Jct., Iowa ....	93
9. George G. Wolfon, Ft. Hancock, N. J. ....	93
10. R. Zekebryst, Seattle, Wash. ....	93
11. J. H. Perozzi, San Luis Obispo, Calif. ....	93
12. Vernon Haroldson, Seattle, Wash. ....	93
13. Earl L. Nelson, Seattle, Wash. ....	92
14. Chester A. Dovitz, Toledo, Ohio ....	92
15. Jos. S. Stewart, New Haven, Conn. ....	91
16. Earl A. Dillon, San Antonio, Tex. ....	91
17. Dave Tippie, Galveston, Tex. ....	90
18. Hatton J. Martin, Monterey, Calif. ....	90
19. Lisle Miller, Twin Bluffs, Wis. ....	89
20. C. H. Collins, San Antonio, Tex. ....	88
21. Bert E. Cooper, San Antonio, Tex. ....	88
22. Herbert R. Brunton, Walden, Mass. ....	88
23. Bruce Hart, Galveston, Tex. ....	87
24. E. N. Kidder, Ayer, Mass. ....	87
25. J. Neff, College Station, Tex. ....	87
26. A. F. Marvin, Seattle, Wash. ....	86
27. Ralph V. Strauss, West Point, N. Y. ....	85
28. Leo Masterson, Wilton Jct., Iowa ....	84
29. Ernest E. Sellers, Adamsville, Ala. ....	84
30. Martin Larson, So. Minneapolis, Minn. ....	84
31. B. F. Thompson, San Antonio, Tex. ....	84
32. Edgar W. Davis, Cambridge, Mass. ....	84
33. John Airn, Minneapolis, Minn. ....	80
34. Albert Borio, Minneapolis, Minn. ....	79
35. Ingmar Minto, Minneapolis, Minn. ....	79
36. John Bruheim, Minneapolis, Minn. ....	78
37. V. A. Woodring, Chanute, Kans. ....	77
38. John Bolly, Wilton Jct., Iowa ....	77
39. David S. Perry, Ithaca, N. Y. ....	77
40. Kaspar Alstead, Minneapolis, Minn. ....	71
41. Kenneth W. Wright, Chanute, Kans. ....	68

## DID NOT SHOOT, SCORE SHEET RETURNED

42. B. J. Oschiser, Durango, Colo. ....	
43. Earl G. Evans, Pocatello, Idaho. ....	

## NOT REPORTED

44. William B. Pope, Waterbury, Conn. ....	
45. Clifford W. Jones, Detroit, Mich. ....	
46. Emil J. Koby, Ft. Adams, R. I. ....	
47. Alvin R. Bodenschatz, San Jose, Calif. ....	
48. Lt. G. E. Davidson, Lebanon, Va. ....	
49. A. G. Wetz, Monterey, Calif. ....	
50. James R. Doynne, Oakland, Calif. ....	
51. Carl S. Mundy, Toledo, Ohio. ....	
52. John S. Finlay, Chicago, Ill. ....	
53. Walter L. Seamans, Casper, Wyo. ....	
54. Jas. Fred Engert, Herkimer, N. Y. ....	
55. E. M. Hoskinson, Lincoln, Nebr. ....	

## OFFICIAL BULLETIN NO. 8—KRAIG-RUSSIAN MATCH—JUNE 18, 1928

## 41 ENTRIES

Conditions: Open to all. 10 shots standing, 10 sitting or kneeling, and 10 prone, all slow-fire at 200 yards. Target A, any arm except match rifles, any sights. To the winner, a gold medal, second to tenth bronze medals.

Name	Score
1. Earl Naramore, Bridgeport, Conn. ....	147
2. W. P. Plummer, Lander, Wyo. ....	145
3. Axel G. Sidenblad, Morris, Minn. ....	142
4. Albert Borio, Minneapolis, Minn. ....	141
5. Ingomar Minto, Minneapolis, Minn. ....	140
6. James S. Stewart, New Haven, Conn. ....	140
7. Lee W. Siegel, Elgin, Ill. ....	140
8. Lisle Miller, Twin Bluffs, Wis. ....	140
9. Bert E. Cooper, San Antonio, Tex. ....	140
10. A. K. Friedrich, Ames, Iowa ....	139
11. L. H. Anderson, Chicago, Ill. ....	139
12. B. F. Thompson, San Antonio, Tex. ....	138
13. Carl A. Du Nah, Pasadena, Calif. ....	138
14. W. H. Debruegge, Bend, Oreg. ....	138
15. C. E. Fauntleroy, San Luis Obispo, Calif. ....	137
16. E. M. Kidder, Ayer, Mass. ....	137
17. E. F. Maurer, Wilton Jct., Iowa ....	137
18. Alvin R. Bodenschatz, San Jose, Calif. ....	137
19. Dudley S. Seymour, Oak Park, Ill. ....	136
20. Charles M. Stockman, Bedford, Ohio ....	136
21. Geo. J. Wiedmaier, Dunkirk, N. Y. ....	135
22. John Oien, Minneapolis, Minn. ....	134
23. Kenneth W. Wright, Chanute, Kans. ....	133
24. Martin Larson, Minneapolis, Minn. ....	132
25. V. A. Woodring, Chanute, Kans. ....	130
26. G. F. Glasgow, Chicago, Ill. ....	130
27. John S. Finlay, Chicago, Ill. ....	129
28. L. Nelson Masterson, Wilton Jct., Iowa ....	129
29. Kaspar Alstead, Minneapolis, Minn. ....	128
30. John Bruheim, Minneapolis, Minn. ....	127
31. Paul R. Neal, Greenleaf, Kans. ....	127
32. Andrew Nelson, Chanute, Kans. ....	127
33. J. J. Shepherd, Rochester, Pa. ....	119

## DID NOT SHOOT, SCORE SHEET RETURNED

34. B. J. Oschiser, Durango, Colorado. ....	
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## NOT REPORTED

35. W. H. Damon, Chicago, Ill. ....	
36. Roy H. Anselm, Kansas City, Mo. ....	
37. E. L. Boehme, Pittsburgh, Pa. ....	
38. Elmer C. Croom, Okmulgee, Okla. ....	
39. Dr. Carl W. Wahrer, Sacramento, Calif. ....	
40. Lt. G. B. Davidson, Lebanon, Wis. ....	
41. T. T. McClure, Santa Monica, Calif. ....	

## OFFICIAL BULLETIN NO. 9—TYRO SLOW-FIRE PISTOL MATCH—JUNE 18, 1928

## 48 ENTRIES

Conditions: Open to pistol tyros only. 40 shots slow-fire at 25 yards. To the winner, a silver medal; second to tenth, bronze medals.

1. O. D. Cox, Dante, Va. ....	396
2. H. D. Fashbaugh, Monroe, Mich. ....	393
3. Earl Roberts, Long Beach, Calif. ....	392
4. Dr. R. T. Stotler, Allentown, Pa. ....	392
5. Carl J. Barry, Elgin, Ill. ....	388
6. C. S. Landis, Wilmington, Del. ....	387
7. Philip P. Quayle, Kings Mills, Ohio ....	384
8. Edson Kinkel, Toledo, Ohio ....	383
9. Glenn H. McClellan, Buffalo, N. Y. ....	382
10. Frank Bridgeland, St. Petersburg, Fla. ....	381
11. E. Naramore, Bridgeport, Conn. ....	381
12. Hatton J. Martin, Monterey, Calif. ....	381
13. Hollis Harrison, Beverly, Mass. ....	379
14. George W. Martin, Essex Co., N. Y. ....	379
15. Ernest R. Snider, Kings Mills, Ohio ....	378
16. J. M. Standish, Seattle, Wash. ....	376
17. Roy B. Miller, Toledo, Ohio ....	376
18. C. E. Sayre, Norfolk, Nebr. ....	375
19. C. E. Fauntleroy, San Luis Obispo, Calif. ....	375
20. Daniel F. Cain, Buffalo, N. Y. ....	374
21. Claude R. Brong, Allentown, Pa. ....	374
22. Clyde T. Errin, Kings Mills, Ohio ....	373
23. V. A. Woodring, Chanute, Kans. ....	372
24. Renny Nichols, Buffalo, N. Y. ....	368
25. Melville McBride, Monroe, Mich. ....	367
26. Herbert D. Smith, Youngstown, Ohio ....	367
27. W. H. Debruegge, Bend, Oreg. ....	366
28. Ellis Lea, Lyndon, Ky. ....	365
29. Robert Stahrr, Buffalo, N. Y. ....	364
30. Earl L. Nelson, Seattle, Wash. ....	359
31. Samuel F. Mitchell, Casper, Wyo. ....	359
32. Robert W. Norton, Lyndon, Ky. ....	341
33. Carl A. Du Nah, Pasadena, Calif. ....	339
34. Robert G. Martin, Beverly Hills, Calif. ....	338
35. E. D. Mattison, Aurora, Iowa ....	333
36. Merrill C. Wells, Schenectady, N. Y. ....	318
37. Elmer E. Bliss, Gill, Colo. ....	275
38. Kenneth H. Munroe, Pasadena, Calif. ....	260

## DID NOT FIRE, SCORE SHEET RETURNED

39. Paul R. Neal, Greenleaf, Kans. ....	
40. Walter H. Grinnel, Danners, Mass. ....	

## NOT REPORTED

41. S. M. Martin, Ashland, Ohio. ....	
42. John E. Winegood, Columbiana, Ohio. ....	
43. S. F. Benfer, Toledo, Ohio. ....	
44. Dr. J. C. Root, Akron, Ohio. ....	
45. Oscar H. Klein, New York City. ....	
46. A. G. Metz, Monterey, Calif. ....	
47. L. S. Saunders, Welton, Ariz. ....	
48. G. W. Lewallen, St. Petersburg, Fla. ....	

## OFFICIAL BULLETIN NO. 10—IND. SLOW-FIRE PISTOL MATCH—JUNE 20, 1928

## 39 ENTRIES

Conditions: Open to all. 40 shots slow-fire at 50 yards. To the winner a silver medal; second to tenth, bronze medals.

Name	Score
1. Lt. G. B. Davidson, Lebanon, Va. ....	385
2. J. E. Davis, Los Angeles, Calif. ....	371
3. Geo. A. Marshall, Portland, Oreg. ....	369
4. Carl N. Wahrer, Sacramento, Calif. ....	369
5. L. P. Clubine, Aurora, Iowa ....	365
6. Chester A. Darity, Toledo, Ohio ....	363
7. C. E. Ward, Los Angeles, Calif. ....	363
8. J. A. Bartley, Los Angeles, Calif. ....	361
9. H. D. Fashbaugh, Monroe, Mich. ....	359
10. R. J. Nawka, Los Angeles, Calif. ....	359
11. Ezra S. Carpenter, Owls Head, N. Y. ....	352
12. G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio ....	347
13. P. A. Shepherd, N. Plainfield, N. J. ....	343
14. M. E. Engel, Luther, Okla. ....	343
15. Geo. W. Martin, Essex Co., N. Y. ....	341
16. G. Buchanan, Los Angeles, Calif. ....	341
17. Carl J. Barry, Elgin, Ill. ....	334
18. J. H. Perozzi, San Luis Obispo, Calif. ....	332
19. J. M. Standish, Seattle, Wash. ....	330
20. Kenneth W. Wright, Chanute, Kans. ....	330
21. Renny Nichols, Buffalo, N. Y. ....	325
22. Jim Barlow, Halstead, Kans. ....	324
23. C. S. Landis, Wilmington, Del. ....	323
24. Daniel F. Cain, Buffalo, N. Y. ....	319
25. O. L. Peterson, Los Angeles, Calif. ....	318
26. R. Z. Kirkpatrick, Balboa Heights, C. Z. ....	316
27. Andrew Nelson, Chanute, Kans. ....	313
28. Glenn H. McClellan, Buffalo, N. Y. ....	297
29. Albert L. Lane, Ft. Hancock, N. J. ....	296
30. J. Neff, College Station, Tex. ....	295

## DISQUALIFIED

(Shot at 25 yards)

31. Sgt. Joseph Smith, W. Ontario, N. Y. ....	
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## UNABLE TO FIRE, SCORE SHEET RETURNED

32. Robert Stahrr, Buffalo, N. Y. ....	
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## NOT REPORTED

33. Oscar H. Klein, New York, N. Y. ....	
34. Frank Bridgeland, St. Petersburg, Fla. ....	
35. S. S. Stone, Los Angeles, Calif. ....	
36. W. L. Darling, Boston, Mass. ....	
37. M. Ferguson, Los Angeles, Calif. ....	
38. R. S. Marshall, Lima, Ohio. ....	
39. Dr. J. C. Root, Akron, Ohio. ....	

## OFFICIAL BULLETIN NO. 11—TIMED-FIRE PISTOL MATCH—JUNE 20, 1928

## 34 ENTRIES

Conditions: Open to all. 40 shots timed-fire at 25 yards. To the winner, a silver medal; second to tenth, bronze medals.

Name	Score
1. Carl A. Wahrer, Sacramento, Calif. ....	395
2. O. D. Cox, Dante, Va. ....	390
3. C. E. Ward, Los Angeles, Calif. ....	387
4. J. A. Bartley, Los Angeles, Calif. ....	384
5. Lt. G. B. Davidson, Lebanon, Va. ....	382
6. R. J. Norka, Los Angeles, Calif. ....	379
7. G. Buchanan, Los Angeles, Calif. ....	377
8. J. E. Davis, Los Angeles, Calif. ....	377
9. G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio ....	377
10. A. E. Hertzler, Halstead, Kans. ....	375
11. Kenneth Wright, Chanute, Kans. ....	374
12. Geo. A. Marshall, Portland, Oreg. ....	373
13. O. L. Peterson, Los Angeles, Calif. ....	372
14. Herbert R. Brunton, Walden, Mass. ....	370
15. M. C. Engel, Luther, Okla. ....	370
16. R. Z. Kirkpatrick, Balboa Heights, C. Z. ....	370
17. Edgar W. Davis, Cambridge, Mass. ....	367
18. R. S. Shepherd, N. Plainfield, N. J. ....	364
19. Glenn H. McClellan, Buffalo, N. Y. ....	360
20. Daniel F. Cain, Buffalo, N. Y. ....	360
21. H. D. Fashbaugh, Monroe, Mich. ....	358
22. Jim Barlow, Halstead, Kans. ....	357
23. Andrew Nelson, Chanute, Kans. ....	353
24. J. Neff, College Station, Tex. ....	353
25. Robert Stahrr, Buffalo, N. Y. ....	351
26. Howard G. Keene, West Medford, Mass. ....	347
27. W. S. Gibbons, Melrose, Mass. ....	346
28. J. H. Perozzi, San Luis Obispo, Calif. ....	344
29. Albert L. Lane, Fort Hancock, N. J. ....	330

## DISQUALIFIED

(Fired at 15 yards)

30. Sgt. Joseph Smith, Ft. Ontario, N. Y. ....	
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## NOT REPORTED

31. J. M. Standish, Seattle, Wash. ....	
32. Oscar H. Klein, New York, N. Y. ....	
33. S. S. Stone, Los Angeles, Calif. ....	
34. W. L. Darling, Boston, Mass. ....	



(A Unit of the National Rifle Association devoted to teaching every boy and girl in America the safe and accurate handling of the rifle.)

Conducted by H. H. Goebel

## Pointing To Camp Perry

FROM the number of inquiries coming into National Headquarters about the National Junior Matches at Perry this year we anticipate a bigger season than ever. The matches this year are creating national interest as these requests have come in from all parts of the country. Programs listing the many events Junior and Senior have been mailed to all Junior members. This will give you ample time to practice up on the various courses and be in the pink of condition on August 27.

The first day in camp will be devoted almost entirely to instruction. Individuals will be given special coaching and instructed in the proper handling and use of the rifle in positions. In order to make as much of the National Championship as possible a minimum age limit of 12 years has been established. As Junior members are permitted to compete until they become 19 years of age contestants will be divided into two distinct groups firing the identical course daily. The older boys ranging from 16 through 18 years of age will be placed in Group A, and the B Group will consist of those between 12 and 15. These groups will receive the same instruction throughout the week and compete in the same matches. In the National Individual Championship Match, which will be conducted on the final day, age restrictions will be eliminated and all members in camp will fire the four-position match to determine the National Individual Champion.

On Tuesday, August 28, all members will fire 30 shots for record prone in their respective groups. One silver and two bronze medals will be awarded the high places in each group. On Wednesday a prone and sitting match is scheduled. Again members will fire the same course in their respective groups with one silver and two bronze medals as the awards for high places in each group. Thursday, kneeling is added to make a three-position match. Awards for high places in each group are again issued. A four-position match is scheduled for Friday with distinctive awards, and on Saturday the National Individual Championship in the four positions with no age restrictions. A gold medal goes to the winner with the title of National Individual Champion, with

silver and bronze medals to second and third places.

Those of you who attended the matches last year know what it is to compete in a national representative match. You are the best advertisement the Corps has for building these Junior matches. A word from you will go a long way toward creating interest and making this camp nationally representative. Let's all make our Camp Perry plans early!

### CONDITIONS

**Open to:** Any individual or club member of the N. R. A. Junior Rifle Corps 12 years of age or over.

**When fired:** August 27 through September 1.  
**Entrance fee:** \$1. (This includes all match events and Junior membership in the National Rifle Association.)

**Targets:** N. R. A. J. R. C. Official five-bull's-eye targets only.

**Range:** Fifty feet.

**Rifle:** Any .22-caliber rim-fire.

**Ammunition:** Any .22-caliber rim-fire.

**Sights:** Any metallic.

**Positions:** Prone, sitting, kneeling and standing. (See course of fire.)

**Classifications:** Competitors will be classified into two groups by ages for the daily matches. The youngest group—12, 13, 14 and 15 years; the older group—16, 17 and 18 years.

Group A, 16 through 18 years.

Group B, 12 through 15 years.

Age classifications will be eliminated for the National Individual Championship on the final day.

**Prizes:** One silver and two bronze medals to winners in each group in each daily match. One gold, one silver, and one bronze medal to three high in the National Individual Championship Match.

**Assembly:** Camp will assemble promptly at 8 o'clock each morning, when orders for the day will be read, with special announcements including the standings in each of the daily matches. Each morning before going to the range one hour will be devoted to instruction.

**Ranges open:** 9:30-11:30 a. m., 2-4:30 p. m.

## SUMMER CAMPS ENJOYING FINE SEASON

It is pleasing to note the interest taken and the activity maintained in the boy and girl private camps throughout the United States in the Junior Rifle Corps program. The camps have come to realize the value of rifle-shooting as an instructive sport, and it is gradually becoming a bigger thing in the life of boys and girls of our country during the vacation period every year. At this writing 41 new camps have asked for the program and service of the Corps. We welcome them into our happy family. That so many more of the camps have accepted rifle-shooting and that so many more boys and girls can enjoy the pleasure of this wonderful sport in these camps is a source of great pride to us. Not only are they being taught the proper handling of the rifle but the added training in concentration and accuracy will be of help to them in future undertakings.

It is wonderful indeed to note the progress rifle-shooting has made as a popular sport. Many fine testimonials have been received from camp directors who have sponsored the activity for a number of seasons. More will pay tribute to the program and sport at the close of this season, for indications are that more camps will conduct the sport this year than ever before. All of these leaders are becoming our friends and it is a great pleasure and delight to serve them.

The wheels of progress have turned, for no longer do we read in camp catalogues that no firearms are allowed in camp. During the natural course of events the sport has gradually taken its place among the accepted major activities. It is the natural instinct of every American boy and girl to handle the rifle, and it is they who have brought on the demand for the furtherance of the sport. We are helping to meet this demand and have taken it upon ourselves to teach every boy and girl the safe and accurate handling of the rifle, thus affording a highly specialized service for camps and all other kindred organizations and institutions.

Boys and girls are sent to camps not only for a vacation or a good time but rather for educational and moral development. It is expected then that they be taught the fine qualities that this character-building sport of rifle-shooting affords, developing the attributes of courtesy, patience, self-control and clean living. In rendering this worth-while national service we feel that we are co-operating with the parent and the camp director, as well as helping to instill in the youth of our country a desire for nobler and finer citizenship.

The following camps have affiliated this year for the first time:

Alleghany, Clifton Forge, Va.  
Arrowhead, R. F. D. No. 2, Choconut, Pa.  
Brooklyn Boy Scout Camp, Pinecrest, Calif.  
Boy Scout Camp of Knoxville, Tenn.  
Castlewood, Traverse City, Mich.  
Cherokee, Beach Lake, Pa.  
Contoocook, E. Jaffrey, N. H.  
Great East Lodge, Sanbornville, N. H.



Greystocks, East Hebron, N. H.  
 Herman, Greensboro, N. C.  
 Hiawatha, Kezar Falls, Me.  
 Island Park for Boys, Walton, N. Y.  
 Katahdin, Etna, Me.  
 Kinaani, Naples, Me.  
 Lafayette, Merrill, Clinton County, N. Y.  
 Lincoln, Hubert, Minn.  
 Lincoln Hill, Foxboro, Mass.  
 Lookout Mountain, Mentone, Ala.  
 Machigonne, Raymond, Me.  
 Mahoning, Rochester Mills, Pa.  
 Manitowish, Boulder Junction, Wis.  
 Moccasin, Lochmere, N. H.  
 Mystic, Keerville, Tex.  
 Oklahoma State "Y" Camp, Grove, Okla.  
 Osh-ki-de, Bruin, Pa.  
 Owakonzé, Baril Lake, Ontario, Canada.  
 Pioneer, West Hill Pond, Winsted, Conn.  
 Ropioa, Harrison, Me.  
 St. John's, Hancock, N. Y.  
 Schoodic, Columbia, Me.  
 Sequoia, Bristol, Va.  
 Sherwood, Boyne City, Mich.  
 Stewart Boys' Camp, Keerville, Tex.  
 Taylow, Box 1526, Mobile, Ala.  
 The Cabins, Stony Creek, N. Y.  
 Valcour, Valcour, N. Y.  
 Wi-Co-Su-Ta, Bristol, N. H.  
 William Lawrence, Center Tuftonboro, N. H.  
 Woodcraft School, Culver, Ind.  
 Wyconda, Belgrade Lakes, Me.  
 Yonahhoka, Linville, N. C.

#### FRESNO WINS BIWEEKLY MATCHES— CENTRAL HIGH, OF NEWARK, AND Y. M. C. A. OF GREAT FALLS, MONT., LEAD IN INTERMEDIATE DIVISIONS

ROUNDING out a year of consistent shooting with every member of both teams giving their all in the biweekly team matches conducted from September, 1927, through the first week of June, 1928, Maj. Z. S. Leymel has accomplished his objective of a first-place series winner and the finals. It was a constant uphill grind throughout, and at the completion of the first period in December, Fresno High placing second was trailing the boys' team of the Western High School, of Washington, D. C., by 240 points. Western High carried first-place honors and the trophy with 1,890 points, followed by Fresno with 1,650 points, and the Northwestern High School, of Detroit, Mich., third with 1,620 points.

With the opening of the second period in January many new clubs were listed among the entrants, Kemper Military School, of Boonville, Mo., and New Trier High School, of Wilmette, Ill., being particularly troublesome. Western High and the Kingswood School, of West Hartford, Conn., continued to make competition close. Western High again won first-place honors, having gathered 1,620 points, but Fresno High by placing first in the last three matches of the series came within striking distance, being nosed out by 30 points. For the two periods Western High was now leading by 270 points. Kemper Military School finished third with 1,410 points.

Fresno was never headed in the third period, although they were tied once by Kingswood. This strain proved more than the Western boys could stand, and their early advantage gradually slipped away. By the third match Fresno was leading Western by 240 points, being but 30 points down in the grand total. Fresno picked up these 30 points in the fourth match, leading by 270 points in the series and bringing their grand total to a tie at 4,440. Kingswood was now running second in the series with 1,080 points. Fresno High laid claim to the championship when in the fifth match they submitted a five-man team score of 499. Again they placed first, adding 300 points to their total of 4,740. Kingswood School ran second, while the Western boys came in fourth, Fresno picking up 90 points in this match. The second Fresno team placed third with 230 points.

Western was now out of the running, as Kingswood by placing second in the match brought their total of points in the series up to 1,350 for second honors.

The two teams representing Fresno finished first and second, respectively, in the last match. The first team submitted the remarkable score of a 500 Possible, again placing them first and carrying their total for the three periods to 5,040 points. They were followed by Western High with 4,650 points. Kingswood School finished third for the three periods with 3,510 points and second in the last period with 1,590 points, being followed by the second team of the Fresno High with 1,500 points. The five-man-team score of the Fresno High School follows:

Lester Jeffrey	100
Jack Bartram	100
Richard Hansen	100
Lawrence O'Toole	100
Glen Bollinger	100
Team total	500

Competition throughout the three periods for the B and C Division teams was also keenly contested. The teams, however, were gradually changing about, and as Division A scores were submitted they were advanced to the higher classification in the following event. However, these teams carried over with them points that they had gained in the lower divisions. The Tulsa Y. M. C. A Rifle Team, of Tulsa, Okla., carried off first-place honors in the B Division for the first period. The Lewis and Clark High School's second team, of Spokane, Wash., followed second, with the Porterville Union High School's second team, of Porterville, Calif., third. The John Marshall High School, of Richmond, Va., the Wilby High School Boys and Wilby High School Girls, of Waterbury, Conn., advanced in order in the C Division. The second period brought about a revision in the points for each division. By the new classification many of the A Division teams were dropped to B Division, while some of the C Division teams were brought up into B. Throughout teams were allowed to progress, and with the completion of these matches practically all teams had shown improvement. The Central High School team, of Newark,

N. J., having been advanced from Class C led the B Division teams, followed by the Ridgewood High School, of Ridgewood, N. J., and the Y. M. C. A.'s first team, of Chicago, Ill. The Y. M. C. A.'s second team, of Great Falls, Mont., now led in the C Division teams, with Turlock High School, of Turlock, Calif., second and Bonita Union High School, of La Verne Heights, Calif., third.

Throughout the three periods of matches the Central High School, of Newark, N. J., continued to lead the field. However, the Centennial Junior Rifle Club, of Chicago, Ill., and Turlock High School, of Turlock, Calif., were close on their heels. Central High, however, wound up the series with 860 points, followed by Centennial with 840 and Turlock with 800. By gathering 2,160 points for the three periods Central High carried off the B Division trophy for all three periods.

The Cameron Junior Rifle Club, of Alexandria, Va., totaled 390 points in the C Division series, followed by the Y. M. C. A. first team, of Great Falls, Mont., with 240. Three teams—the North Tarrytown High School, the Willard Hall School, of Wilmington, Del., and the Brooklyn Edison Boy Scouts, of Brooklyn, N. Y., tied for third honors with a total of 230. This tie was decided by the aggregate score of all returns for the complete series, Willard Hall being declared eligible for third-place honors. In the grand total for the three periods the Y. M. C. A. Rifle Club, of Great Falls, Mont., with 860 points, nosed out the Lewis and Clark third team, of Spokane, Wash., by 30 points.

#### BULLETIN NO. 6

DIVISION A		Tot. pts.	
Score	Points	points	Series
1. Fresno Hi. 1st.	500	300	*1,800
Fresno, Calif. ....			5,040
2. Fresno Hi. 2nd.	493	270	†1,500
Fresno, Calif. ....			2,230
3. Kingswood School,	492	240	†1,590
W. Hartford, Conn. ....			3,510
4. Western Hi. Girls,	492	240	690
Washington, D. C. ....			1,980
5. Fresno Tech. 1st.	492	210	1,170
Fresno, Calif. ....			1,860
6. Iowa City High,	482	180	780
Iowa City, Iowa ....			780
7. Richmond Hill Hi.	480	150	980
Richmond Hill N. Y. ....			2,120
8. Blodgett Voc. Hi. 1st.	477	120	380
Syracuse, N. Y. ....			620
9. Fresno Tech. 2nd.	476	90	490
Fresno, Calif. ....			790
10. Lewis & Clark Hi. 1st.	469	60	180
Spokane, Wash. ....			1,320
11. Crosby High 1st.	466	30	630
Waterbury, Conn. ....			1,010
12. Ridgewood Hi. 1st.	464		120
Ridgewood, N. J. ....			1,020
13. Porterville Union Hi. 1st.	452		30
Porterville Calif. ....			1,200
14. Western Hi. Boys,			1,140
Washington, D. C. ....			4,650
15. New Trier High,			300
Wilmette, Ill. ....			2,370
16. Arsenal Tech. J. R. C.,			260
Indianapolis, Ind. ....			360
17. Evanston Township Hi.,			30
Evanston, Ill. ....			1,140
18. Malden High,			340
Malden, Mass. ....			1,480
19. Central High Girls			120
Washington, D. C. ....			128
* First.	† Third.	‡ Second.	
DIVISION B		Tot. pts.	
Score	Points	points	Series
1. Centennial Jr. R. C.,	483	200	*840
Chicago, Ill. ....			1,800
2. Porterville Un. Hi. 2nd.	470	180	700
Porterville, Calif. ....			1,820
3. Turlock High,	466	160	†800
Turlock, Calif. ....			1,260
4. Central High,	468	160	†860
Newark, N. J. ....			2,160



5. Blodgett Voca, 2nd, Syracuse, N. Y. ....	463	140	380	500
6. Roselle High, Roselle, N. J. ....	459	120	320	320
7. No. Tarrytown 1st, N. Tarrytown, N. Y. ....	452	100	310	1,080
8. Union Endicott High, Endicott, N. Y. ....	451	80	200	200
9. Y. M. C. A., Wichita, Kans. ....	448	60	220	500
10. Bonita Union Hi, La Verne Hts., Calif. ....	448	60	150	710
11. Luther High, Luther, Calif. ....	441	40	180	980
12. Lewis & Clark 2nd, Spokane, Wash. ....	434	20	20	960
13. Central High, Bridgeport, Conn. ....	440	760		
14. Monson Acad., Monson, Mass. ....	60	60		
15. Stadium High, Tacoma, Wash. ....	110	200		
16. Pawnee Rifle Club, New York City ....	250			
17. Pillsbury Acad., Owatonna, Minn. ....	190	190		
18. Forest Park High, Baltimore, Md. ....	140	140		
19. John Marshall Hi., Richmond, Va. ....	190	640		
20. Haaren High, New York, N. Y. ....	120	120		
21. Y. M. C. A., Tulsa, Okla. ....	160	1,380		
22. St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	230	230		
23. Lincoln Hi. 1st, Tacoma, Wash. ....	100	100		
24. Lincoln Hi. 2nd, Tacoma, Wash. ....	60	60		
25. Stephens High, Rumford, Me. ....	110	110		
26. Madera High, Madera, Calif. ....	110	110		

\* Second. † Third. ‡ First.

DIVISION C		Tot. points	Tot. pts.
Score	Points	points	Series
1. Cameron Jr. R. C., Alexandria, Va. ....	456	100	*390 390
2. No. Tarrytown High 2nd, No. Tarrytown, N.Y. ....	454	90	230 230
3. Willard Hall School, Wilmington, Del. ....	433	80	†230 360
4. Germantown High, Germantown, Pa. ....	420	70	120 120
5. Norristown J. R. C., Norristown, Pa. ....	416	60	160 160
6. Lewis & Clark 3rd, Spokane, Wash. ....	414	50	60 830
7. Brooklyn Edison B. S., Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	412	40	230 230
8. Y. M. C. A. 1st, Gt. Falls, Mont. ....	405	30	‡240 860
9. Susan Sheridan J. R. Hi 1st, New Haven, Conn. ....	372	20	20
10. Dundee High, Dundee, Ill. ....	363	10	10
11. S. Sheridan Jr. Hi. 2nd, New Haven, Conn. ....	309	...	...
12. Curtis High 2nd, Staten Island, N. Y. ....	120	760	
13. Pawnee R. C. 2nd, New York, N. Y. ....	20	760	
14. Y. M. C. A. 2nd, Gt. Falls, Mont. ....	...	380	
15. Y. M. C. A. 3rd, Gt. Falls, Mont. ....	...	100	

\* First. † Third. ‡ Second.

#### WINNERS IN THE THREE SERIES

Division	Points
Division A, Fresno High, first team, Fresno, Calif. ....	5,040
Division B, Central High, Newark, N. J. ....	2,160
Division C, Y. M. C. A., first team, Great Falls, Mont. ....	860

#### BUILDING YOUR OUTDOOR RANGE

THERE are several interesting and practical methods used in constructing outdoor ranges. The standard range for Junior Rifle Corps competition is 50 feet from the firing point to target, while the Senior ranges, the .22-caliber ranges, are 50 yards, 100 yards and 200 yards. Wherever possible the direction of fire on an outdoor range should be north or northeast. This arrangement will give the best of light for all-day shooting. However, if it is impracticable to get a northern line of fire and practically all shooting is done in the afternoon with the sun in the west the range may be laid out in an easterly direction.

The backstop may be either natural or

artificial, but must be both high and wide enough to prevent any possible stray shots from getting off the range. A steep hill is the best backstop, but if the hill is gentle in slope it should be dug out so that the space behind the targets presents a perpendicular surface. Large flat rocks should be avoided behind the targets as bullets hitting them will ricochet and keep traveling. Artificial backstops may be constructed of rough cribbing filled with dry earth and sodded on top, or of sheet steel. A .22-caliber bullet will penetrate through wood and earth with surprising rapidity. The cribbing should be well filled with earth but do not use rocks. This should be at least 3 feet thick and at least 8 feet high. It should also project well beyond the ends of the target frame.

Target butts may be constructed of posts set into the ground and faced with rough boards painted dark green or black. Posts should be set up 6 to 8 feet apart. Into each post drive two 8- or 10-penny nails, leaving the heads extended out about an inch, one at the proper height for prone targets and the other at the proper height for standing targets. On the face of the butts white numerals are painted on 24-inch centers to designate the targets.

Target frames may be constructed of 1-inch x 2-inch or 1-inch x 3-inch material 6 feet x 8 feet in length and of a proper width to accommodate the targets. Sturdy screw eyes are screwed into the top of each frame at the ends, so that they may be hooked over the nails which have been driven into the butts. Black lines may be drawn on the frames to indicate where the targets must be placed in order to come directly under the numerals which have been painted on the butts. Targets may be fastened to the frame with thumb tacks, or wire nails may be driven into the frame from the rear, so that the points project out about an inch through the front. Four nails, one for each corner of the target, enable the range officer to quickly remove them after they have been fired. Two such frames should be provided for each set of butts, so that while one squad is firing the next squad may be getting their targets on the frame ready to start shooting.

The firing points may be indicated by good-sized stakes painted white and numbered to correspond with the numbers on the target butts, so that the shooter may always be sure of the target he is supposed to fire on. The firing point should also, if possible, be raised about 1 foot off the ground at the forward side and should be graded down to the natural ground level about 6 feet to the rear. This construction provides a comfortable position for the shooter, bringing the line of sights above the usual growth of grass and weeds and also provides drainage. Firing points well sodded are always clean and comfortable.

Platforms may be used for firing points, but they must be solidly constructed and separate flooring should be used behind the 6 feet devoted to actual firing in order to

eliminate vibration when coaches or spectators move about behind the shooter.

If finances permit shelters may be profitably built over the firing point. Such shelters to comply with regulations must be open on all sides when firing is going on. The roof should be about 6 feet high in the rear, sloping up toward the front. Extend the roof well over the front and rear of the firing point. Such a shelter will help provide comfort and make it possible to use the range in all kinds of weather.

#### NATIONAL CAMP MATCHES—MANY NEW CAMPS ENTERED

THERE will be one grand battle this year to decide the National Camp Championships. Last season Camps Greenbrier and Alleghany, of West Virginia, worked the brother-and-sister act by carrying off the championship in their respective divisions; but this is another year. These camps will do well to defend their laurels, for contenders have about decided that honors are to move into new territory.

Many of the entrants are new camps that have not been heard from before in shooting events. However, this does not necessarily mean that they are inexperienced clubs and going will be easy, but rather the contrary as these clubs are all enthused and determined to carry home the trophy.

The matches are again conducted in two divisions, one for boy camps and one for girl camps. Camps may enter as many ten-man teams as they wish, but no camper may fire on more than one team. The match, prone, must be fired before August 6, and returns reach National Headquarters on or before the 11th. This will allow for engraving the trophies and sending them to the winners before camps close for the season.

A real kick is put into any event when the contestants and spectators know who is competing. The spectators in the National Camp Matches are the members and adult leaders who are greatly interested in seeing the pictures of the rifle teams as they are published in these columns. We urge all camps to mail in a photo of their teams with items and articles that will be of interest to our fellow readers.

#### MATCH CONDITIONS

**Open to:** Rifle teams from boys' and girls' summer camps which are affiliated and in good standing with the N. R. A. Junior Rifle Corps. A camp may enter as many teams as it wishes, but no camper may fire on more than one team.

**Teams:** A team will consist of not more than 10 or less than 5 campers. Boys' and girls' teams will compete in separate divisions of the Summer Camp Matches.

**Entries:** Camps may enter these matches and receive match material as soon as they are properly registered with the N. R. A. J. R. C. for 1928.

**When fired:** Targets may be fired any time between June 15 and August 6, 1928.

**Course:** Twenty record shots per man in two stages, prone position. The scores of the

5 highest members of a team will count as the team's total score.

**Targets:** Twenty official N. R. A. J. R. C. 50-foot five-bull's-eye targets will be mailed to each team. Each member of a team will fire his or her record shots on two match targets, 2 shots at each bull's-eye or 10 shots at each target.

**Distance:** Fifty feet from firing point to target.

**Rifles:** Any small-bore firing any .22-caliber rim-fire ammunition.

**Sights:** Any metallic.

**Witness:** All firing must be personally witnessed by the camp counselor who is in charge of rifle-shooting or some one appointed by the camp director.

**Returns:** All 20 targets fired or unfired for each team must be completely filled out and returned to National Headquarters on or before August 11, 1928.

**Prizes:** The team winning first place in both the Boys' and Girls' Divisions will receive trophies and the title "National N. R. A. J. R. C. Camp Champions 1928." Members of winning teams will be awarded special medals.

### MOSTLY PERSONAL

A special service pin representing co-operation, attendance, keen interest in rifle-shooting, discipline and efficient work as an officer of his club, has been awarded Marksman Verner Carlstrom, of Detroit, Mich. The club is gradually enlarging, and Instructor Lange has organized his members into Senior and Junior divisions, with officers who have been assigned special duties. The newly elected officers have been appointed to serve from June 1 through September 1, when an official meeting will again be held.

A mighty encouraging letter was received from Instructor F. M. Heal, Principal of the Willard Hall School, of Wilmington, Del., and who during the summer months is instructing the Junior sport of rifle-shooting at Camp Rodney, Northeast, Md. To give our members an idea of what the activity has accomplished for the members of this institution we are quoting Instructor Heal's paragraph of commendation: "I do not know how to tell you just what the rifle team has meant to me and the pupils of my school who have taken part. I believe this branch of sport appeals more to the studious child than to the backward one. It has developed an interest quite unusual among the children and has held them together in a way that no one of our athletic branches has ever done. Over a period of three promotions it has been interesting to note that only in one case has a member of the rifle team failed to make a promotion."

Already several dual matches have been arranged with other institutions for the fall season.

The Oklahoma State Y. M. C. A. Camp, temporarily located at Grove, Okla., has closed after a most successful season, and

the area will now be occupied by Camp Rogers Kemp, operated by the Tulsa Y. M. C. A. During the entire season 90 Pro-Marksman medals, 73 Marksman medals, 42 Sharpshooter medals and 59 bars were presented by Instructor Edworthy for qualifications made. In addition 13 of the older members and counselors made qualifying targets for the N. R. A. J. R. C. Instructor's medal and are now completing the Correspondence Instructor's Training Course for their commissions and awards.

Three sessions of activities at Camp Wood, Elmdale, Kans., have been reported by Instructor Bruce W. Tallman. For several years this institution has outranked all others in the number of qualifications made. To date 450 awards have been presented, which includes 1 Expert Rifleman medal and 42 Possible bars.

The Brown Memorial Camp, of Abilene, Kans., is not to be left behind. During their second year of rifle practice Instructor A. E. Buenning has already qualified 31 Pro-Marksman, 30 Marksman, 3 Sharpshooters and 1 500 Possible bar. With such a fine start we are sure their first year's record will be far exceeded.

Results of the first week's enrollment and activity at Camp Taylow are most gratifying. The camp is operated by the Boy Scouts of Mobile, Ala., with R. J. Seeger as instructor. In addition to their club affiliation Instructor Seeger has enrolled 39 of his campers as individual members of the Corps which will entitle them to continue with their activities after the camp season has closed. Qualifications have been recorded for 17 Pro-Marksman and 1 Possible bar.

It is pleasing to note the increasing interest on the part of our adult leaders to receive a more thorough training in rifle

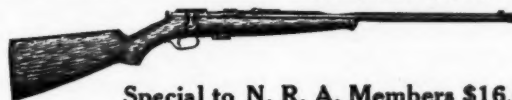
practice and leadership through lessons of the Correspondence Instructors' Training Course. This course which has been of benefit to many is in ten lessons with questions attached to each to be answered and returned for record. Upon completion of the entire course National Headquarters issues an Instructor's Commission and leaders become eligible to compete for the Instructor's Medal. This award may be won by submitting targets of the Junior Sharpshooter grade.

Those recently earning commissions are listed, totaling 33:

J. S. Baily, Norristown, Pa.  
Homer H. Blass, Winfield, Kans.  
Copeland Bowers, Emporia, Kans.  
W. H. Braddock, Jarbidge, Nev.  
W. E. Bush, St. Paul, Minn.  
H. F. Carroll, Morrow, Ohio.  
Roy A. Conrad, York, Nebr.  
Frederick Doolittle, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
L. E. Eichelberger, Wichita, Kans.  
J. B. Fischer, Denver, Colo.  
A. J. French, Fort Monroe, Va.  
Howard Gale, Charleroi, Pa.  
Frederick Gibbs, Staten Island, N. Y.  
L. C. Hoffman, Hazleton, Iowa.  
T. W. Jackson, Mt. Vernon, Me.  
Collis Jordan, S. Pasadena, Calif.  
Charles J. McIntyre, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.  
Hugh N. McNair, Essex Fells, N. J.  
J. E. Skinner, Mobile, Ala.  
Meredith W. Mott, St. Louis, Mo.  
Esther Pfleger, Wichita, Kans.  
John Plummer, Bedford, Ind.  
J. W. Ramsey, Crumpler, W. Va.  
H. W. Rixman, Danbury, Wis.  
Harry Ronnie, Arlington, N. J.  
R. J. Seeger, Mobile, Ala.  
H. G. Shaw, Sterling, Colo.  
William Strain, Mobile, Ala.  
Lester Thompson, New York City.  
Glenn Underwood, Emporia, Kans.  
Ethel Walker, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
W. J. Warnek, Fort Wayne, Ind.  
Andy Weddington, Colorado Springs, Colo.

## The Winchester 56

Chambered for shorts only. A light weight sporting rifle with all the features of the famed Model 52.



Special to N. R. A. Members \$16.00

### CLEANING RODS—Combination

For rifles with barrel not over 22 inches, celluloid covered steel, ring handle, improved jag tip.



2 Cleaning Rods

100 .22 Cal. Cleaning Patches } \$2.00

Single Rod	\$1.00	Gun Oil, Per Can	.30
.22 Cal. Cleaning Patches, per 100	.25	.22 Cal. Scoring Gauges	.45

**N. R. A. SERVICE CO., Inc.**

816 Barr Bldg.

Washington, D. C.





Conducted by Lt.-Col. J. M. Coward

Address: Director Civilian Marksmanship, War Department, Washington, D. C.

### CHANGES IN REGULATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL MATCHES

The following changes in Bulletin No. 13, War Department, 1928, have been made. This information is being furnished members of the N. R. A. as it may prove interesting:

Paragraph 6 is amended by adding subparagraph *m*, as follows: "*m*. United States Coast Guard, 1."

The last sentence of paragraph 20 is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

"The allowances for transportation and subsistence or reimbursement therefor provided for members of the several National Match rifle teams will be paid only to such members of the several National Match pistol teams as have also been properly designated as members of a National Match rifle team. All other members of the several National Match teams must provide for their own expenses, except that the executive officer is authorized to furnish all such members with tentage and such other equipment as may be available."

Paragraph 21, pertaining to the National Pistol Team Match, has been amended to read as follows:

"*Course of Fire*: First Stage—Slow fire, 50 yards, Standard American 50-yard target, 2 scores (5 shots each); 1 minute per shot. Second Stage—Timed fire, 25 yards, Standard American 25-yard, rapid-fire pistol target, 2 scores (5 shots each); 20 seconds per score. Third Stage—Rapid fire, 25 yards, Standard American 25-yard, rapid-fire pistol target, 2 scores (5 shots each); 10 seconds per score."

The changes in the regulations of the pistol course make the course exactly the same as fired last year, the regulations having been changed to conform to the approved course of fire. It will also be noted that the Coast Guard is now authorized to enter a team in the National Matches. This will be the first time that this branch of the service has been represented in the National Matches. This addition to the teams will be cordially welcomed by shooters at large.

### MODIFIED KRAGS NOW AVAILABLE

Krag rifles cut to carbine length (22 inches) with Model 1903 front sight mounted, for sale at \$3.50, are now available. All of the orders that were held up in this office have been forwarded and purchasers should receive their rifle shortly. This cut-off Krag is a pretty

nice job, and anyone purchasing one should not be disappointed. They are not guaranteed in any way, but are believed to be in serviceable condition. Shipped only from Benicia, Calif.

### DO NOT SEND MONEY THROUGH THE MAILS

PURCHASERS are requested not to send money through the mails either in coin or currency. Always use money orders, certified checks, or drafts. Every day or so a remittance is received in the form of coin. Oftentimes they are lost. Coins will cut a hole in the envelope and drop out, and there is no hope of recovery. Once in awhile this office receives an inquiry from someone regarding his order. No record of the said order being received can be found. Almost invariably further correspondence develops the fact that coin or currency has been forwarded with the order. So please do not send money with your order, unless it be a dime or two very well wrapped.

### MODEL 1917 RIFLE PRICE REDUCED

THE price of the U. S. Rifle, caliber .30, Model 1917 (Enfield) has now been reduced. A new rifle will cost \$20, while a used one costs \$15. Orders should include the usual packing charge, \$1.34 per rifle.

### STAR-GAUGED SERVICE RIFLES

THE supply of star-gauged service rifles has been exhausted for some time. Used National Match rifles, which have been cleaned and repaired, may be purchased for the same price, \$35.48 plus \$1.34 packing. The receivers of these rifles are not drilled and tapped for the Lyman sight, and anyone desiring such work done will have to provide for it elsewhere. The used rifle is equipped with the headless firing pin and reversed safety. The new National Match rifle may be purchased for \$40, plus \$1.34 packing.

### REGARDING PACKING CHARGES

REQUESTS to purchase ammunition and components are often received that are not accompanied with sufficient funds to cover packing and handling charges, which have been in effect since January 1. These changes in the packing charges were published in this column in the February issue, and full infor-

mation relative to them may be obtained from this office. As all orders that do not have sufficient packing charges must be held up until the purchaser is written to, it would pay prospective purchasers of components to write and ask for information concerning packing charges so that unnecessary delay may be avoided. Packing charges on ammunition are 50 cents for the first case, 15 cents for each additional case, and 75 cents on less than case lots.

### PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

MATERIAL desired for use at Camp Perry should be ordered immediately. It is really too late to guarantee delivery before the matches start, but every effort will be made to get material to you, provided the order is sent in at once and mention made of the fact that you want the stuff for use at Camp Perry. Another thing, as part of the personnel of this office will be on duty at Camp Perry, it is requested that orders be held, and not sent in during this period, unless the material is urgently needed.

### NO ROSS RIFLES BEING SOLD

DUE to the fact that the remainder of the supply of Ross rifles previously sold through this office have been found to have enlarged chambers, no more of them are being sold. Therefore please do not send in orders requesting one, for your remittance will only have to be returned.

### M1 RIFLES

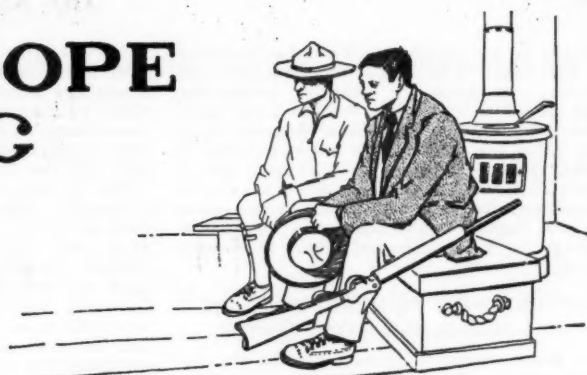
Now that the weather is hot, and the outdoor season is still in full swing, thoughts are apparently far away from cold wintry days, when fireside "fanning bees" are held, and indoor small-bore shooting holds the interest of the shooting "bug." But those days are coming along soon, and in the meanwhile this office wonders if you have made timely provision to take part in the winter matches. In other words, have you gotten your small-bore rifle yet. There are several very good small-bore rifles, and among them will be found the Springfield, caliber .22, Model 1922, M1. The price of this arm is \$46, plus the usual packing charge of \$1.34.

The companion arm to the M1 is, of course, the Springfield Sporter. This rifle has the same outward appearance, the same "feel," and is a very good hunting rifle. It may also be used by rifle club members in firing for qualification over the home range. Its price is also \$46, plus the usual packing charge. If both of these rifles are shipped together, the packing charge will be \$1.65. Ample are on hand at the present time to take care of all orders, and it is believed that immediate shipment is possible. However, the best policy is to make timely provision for your future needs and send in your order a sufficient time in advance so that the material will be able to reach you by the time wanted.





# THE DOPE BAG



**A Free Service to Target, Big Game and Field Shots—All questions answered directly by mail**

**Rifles and Big Game Hunting: Lt.-Col. Townsend Whelen**

**Pistols and Revolvers: Major J. S. Hatcher**

**Shotgun and Field Shooting: Captain Charles Askins**

**Every Care is used in collecting data for questions submitted, but no responsibility is assumed for any accidents which may occur.**

## Some Dope on Powders and on Old-Time Rifles

I NOTE in the *RIFLEMAN* that the new du Pont powder No. 17½ produces a corrosive gas of vaporized tinfoil. Can we get away from this by using a priming charge of 2 or 3 grains of King's Semismokeless? Would this priming hasten burning and cause excessive pressure? Just what effect on the burning of smokeless powders does such a priming charge have?

I have been using 3 grains of King's FFG Semismokeless, 17 grains of du Pont No. 80, charge held fixed by a small piece of cotton, and 150-grain bullet, in my Springfield. It seems to be a very fine load.

Just what can one expect from Hercules Unique reduced loads in the Springfield and Krag?

Now, as to "The Old Time Smoke-Sticks," of which you wrote so ably in the January (1926) issue. I have used the good old Winchester lever actions and love them, but I have never used any of the big single-shots. I want to get one that will do its stuff.

What are the respective merits of the Winchester and Remington Hepburn single-shots? How does the latter compare with the former? I wrote to Remington; but they have everything but the barrels.

It seems to me that the .45-70 ought to be the most highly developed long-range black-powder cartridge obtainable. This cartridge is the result of years of study and has a wonderful record. It is the finished product of our Ordnance Department, which does everything well.

What do you think of a single-shot in .405, with the slow twist of the .40-72, to be used only with cast bullets and King's Semismokeless powder? I am frankly partial to King's Semismokeless. It is superb.

How about the .38-55 cartridge? How does it compare with the .45-70 and the .40-72? It seems that it should be essentially short ranged.

Now for a gentle criticism of our commercial-arms companies. It really seems very strange that such perfectly superb and dependable models should be discontinued as the Winchester Model 1886, the single-shot and the Remington Hepburn. How can one obtain these single-shot rifles without paying a private rifle maker a price two or three times what they used to be sold at by the former makers? How I long and wish that these splendid rifles could be gotten at reasonable prices.

Please compare the three above car-

tridges for accuracy, range and consistent small grouping. Kindly advise me as how to obtain these single-shot rifles.—H. M. W.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). I have your letter of January 17. I have never heard that the fouling of du Pont No. 17½ powder was in the least corrosive, nor in five years of continuous use of this powder have I ever experienced any such corrosive action from this powder. The corrosion in bores in which this powder is used is due entirely to the coating of the bore with potassium chloride from the primer, and this action takes place with every other kind of powder, and with every other smokeless powder rifle when the old type of primers are used. It can be entirely prevented by proper cleaning with water, or with substances like Chloroll, which contain water, water being the only known solvent of potassium chloride, oils and so-called powder solvents having no effect.

No. 17½ powder does leave a slight metallic tin deposit of a gray color in the bore. This deposit tends to eliminate metal-fouling when bullets jacketed with cupro-nickel are used. The tin also tends to reduce muzzle blast and muzzle flash. Practically all of this tin deposit is removed in the process of cleaning by the brass-wire bristle brush, which should be passed through the bore about twice, after the first swabbing with water, followed by a second swabbing with water. A slight amount of tin deposit will remain; but this is absolutely of no consequence. In fact, it can not be seen, and the only way that you know it is there is that after a thorough cleaning the patches still come out slightly stained black as though a slight amount of graphite was present in the bore. This can be disregarded entirely.

Theoretically all of these high-pressure nitrocellulose powders are hard to ignite with the present primers. Theoretically primers should be slightly larger so as to give a larger flash. Theoretically, also, the addition of a small amount of fine black or semismokeless powder in the base of the case next to the primer should help the ignition a lot. This has been tried out very thoroughly. Practically it does not make any difference that can be determined with the finest instruments or the most accurate machine rests, nor does it make any difference that can be determined in the character of the fouling resulting. I should say that it was not

objectionable, but also that it certainly was not worth the bother. No. 17½ powder has been used for years with excellent results. I should advise, that it be used exactly as described in the "Ideal Handbook." The only complaints we have had from it are from those who did not use a brass brush in cleaning, or from those who were alarmed because their patches did not come out absolutely clean after they had about completed the cleaning of the bore.

Hercules Unique powder will give you most excellent results in reduced loads in all .30-caliber rifles. It is one of the best, if not the best, powders for this purpose. Full instructions are contained in the "Ideal Handbook" and in the small pamphlet published by the Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.

I should say that there is very little difference in the merits or results obtained from Winchester or Remington Hepburn single-shot actions, except that owing to the small, short, and thin lever on the Remington Hepburn, the Winchester is much more efficient in extracting a case that might stick a little, or in throwing down the lever with sufficient quickness so that the fired case will be ejected free from the action. Either action in good condition can probably be obtained by advertising for it in *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*, and new excellent barrels can be made to order and fitted by the Niedner Rifle Corporation, Griffin & Howe, and several other gun-makers.

Of the black-powder cartridges which you have suggested, the scheme of having a rifle bored and chambered for the .405 Winchester cartridge appeals to me far more than any other. The Niedner Rifle Corporation could readily make you such a barrel, and fit it to a Winchester single-shot action, as they are already tooled up for it. They can also give it any twist you wish, as this is an easy matter on their modern rifling machines. I would suggest one turn in 20 inches. You can also obtain Ideal tools for reloading. The .38-55 cartridge, in my opinion, is not as desirable. It is not as accurate a cartridge as some of the other black-powder cartridges when bullets are shot seated in the case. It made all its reputation for accuracy in Schuetzen rifles with bullets seated in front with a bullet-seater. In game shooting also its sportsmanlike limit is about deer, while the .405, which will be practically the old .40-72-330, is heavy enough for any game in this country.

Of course the reason why production has

ceased on all the old black-powder weapons is that there is no longer any demand. No factory organized for quantity production can afford to catalogue, and to keep tools and machinery in use for a weapon when the sales are only two or three hundred a year. In order to operate without a loss I imagine a sale of at least 5,000 a year is absolutely necessary, or else a price, such as the custom rifemakers are obliged to charge, of a minimum of about \$200 must be set.

#### NONCORROSIVE PRIMERS—DOPE ON A .25 NIEDNER-KRAG-WINCHESTER

I HAVE read with great interest the recent articles in the various magazines in regard to the new priming compound which is being developed by the various companies at the present time. I note that Winchester has announced their Stayless center-fire cartridges and your article in a recent issue of the *RIFLEMAN* stated that Remington and Frankford Arsenal have their new primers perfected, or nearly so. I am wondering, from inferences gained from several of these articles, if these primers are larger in size, so that the older shells will need to be discarded to use the new primers? Is this so? I am also wondering if the new mixture will have the effect of shortening the life of the shells for reloading and if so how long the present type of primer will be available?

I am using a Winchester single-shot, Niedner pin, 24-inch barrel No. 3 for .25 Niedner-Krag. Present load, giving excellent results on chucks, 30-grain, No. 17½, No. 70 primer, 87-grain United States soft-point bullet giving, as nearly as I can estimate after studying your writings, "Handloading Ammunition," "Ideal Handbook," No. 28 and the primers, etc., about 3,100 f. s., with about 45,000 pounds pressure. Shells are F. A. 1900-1912; shot some sixteen or seventeen times average each with only one cracked part way around body in the four years of use.

Will you kindly give me your opinion as to the load, my estimates, and the length of service I should expect from the shells? Is there any likelihood that the shells will give way and let the gas back to destroy the action and possibly me? I wonder if the very tight fit of these shells and the fact of their being rimmed might not keep this from occurring. I note in the "Ideal Handbook" that you give only charges for the 100-grain bullet, and as in February, 1924, you suggested a charge of 38 grains No. 16 with 100-grain Western bullet, I think these charges must be based on the possibility that Krag actions would be used. Is this so?

I am enclosing some primers for your inspection. I note with interest that many are having the 7-mm. necked to .25-caliber by Niedner. How does the powder space in this correspond with the .25 Krag?

I am very sorry to have taken so much of your time, but I certainly appreciate the opportunity of having such a reliable source of information. I may state that I have never seen a brass primer which was fired in a rifle known to give 50,000 pounds pressure; so that in judging by the primers I have had to go by the description and pictures in the books. I believe it is perhaps to people living back, as I do, where we seldom mingle with other shooters, that men like you, Captain Askins, Major Hatcher, etc., do the most good.

I would like to add that of all the rifles I have used for chucks this is the most humane. I killed 42 chucks this past summer—missed a lot more—but am sure that only one that I hit did not stay out. That is worth the price of the outfit.—L. L. P.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). I have your letter of January 22. The Remington Kleanbore primers are the same size as the older potassium-chlorate primers, and will interchange in cases with the older primers, there being two sizes made, the small pistol size and the large rifle size.

The Winchester primers—Stayless—are, I imagine, practically the same as Kleanbore primers. At any rate they do not give any corrosive residue. I was informed recently by the advertising manager of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. that he thought that these primers were the same size as the older primers, and he also thought that as soon as the company got abreast of sales and demand they would sell these primers separately, but that just at present every primer that they could make was needed to go into factory-loaded ammunition.

It is presumed that the other ammunition companies will shortly produce non-corrosive primers, and that one or more of them will supply these primers separately for reloaders. Just as soon as a noncorrosive primer is available for such sale the fact will be published in *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*.

Now relative to your .25 Niedner-Krag-Winchester single-shot rifle. The fired primers which you sent seem to show a pressure somewhere between 42,000 and 48,000 pounds. This is about as close as we can come from an examination of the primer alone. At any rate they show an absolutely normal and an entirely safe pressure, and I should say that it would be possible to increase the charge a grain or two without running into any danger from heavy pressure. But I do not recommend such increase. You have to pay too much for it in split cases, short life of case and barrel, and other things, and you would gain practically nothing over your present charges. Success with .25-caliber woodchuck rifles is not to be obtained by endeavoring to get every last second in velocity, but rather by a very careful selection of kind of powder, and particularly of make and lot of bullets, to obtain the very best velocity possible, with a minimum velocity of about 2,700 f. s.—that is, all effort to obtain velocity over 2,700 f. s. is wasted unless it gives better accuracy; 2,700 f. s. gives plenty flat enough trajectory within the ranges at which it is possible to hit woodchucks, and velocity over this amount hardly gives any increased hitting ability at all.

I don't know how long your Niedner-Krag cases will last. It depends upon the care you give them. We have numerous records of similar cases standing 50 or 100 reloads. Such cases, when they do give way, usually split at the neck both from getting hard and brittle there and from getting thinner at the neck from constant resizing. There is little likelihood that cases that have been subjected to constant reloading will develop any softness at the head which might result in a rear blowout, unless the reloader injudiciously annealed the cases in the effort to get the primer pockets dry after washing. In fact, the tendency is all the other way. Working brass makes it harder and more brittle. When a case is fired it does not get enough heat to do much if any annealing, but it does get a blow which tends to harden it. The tendency of the case then is to get harder and more brittle, and repeated firings usually cause the case to crack through brittleness. But with care to avoid corrosion a case of the high-power variety can be reloaded an almost unbelievable number of times.

The continued experiments of Dr. Mann, Niedner, and a group of woodchuck-hunters associated with them, all of whom were very skilled riflemen as well as intelligent

experimenters, seemed to show that with the existing high-power rifle powders, all of which were designed by the powder companies primarily for .30-caliber rifles when these powders were used in rifles of .25-caliber, using approximately .30-caliber cases necked down, they burned with the highest efficiency in cases that had about the powder capacity of the Krag case. Dr. Mann, before he died, stated a number of times that he thought the Krag case was the best size for .25-caliber. But the Krag case is limited to Winchester single-shot and Krag actions, and in the latter action the pressure limit is about 41,000 pounds. Moreover, we now know that the very highest type of accuracy is obtained from a bolt action of modern heat-treated alloy steel having two locking lugs opposite to each other and at the head of the bolt, and from a rifle having a one-piece stock with very tightly screwed up guard screws, and from a fairly heavy barrel without any slots. We also know that there is so much variation in the present sizes of .25-caliber bullets that the neck of the chamber must be cut slightly larger than the old Mann-Niedner chamber to allow for this variation in bullet size. Modern bolt-action rifles will only handle a rimless case. Therefore the .25 Roberts case has been designed by necking down the 7-mm. case, thus obtaining about the same powder capacity as the Krag case has, and we expect results from it just a trifle better than anything in .25-caliber that we have had heretofore, that is better in accuracy, for we do not think that we can quite equal the velocity obtainable in the Springfield case necked to .25 caliber, nor do we need to.

Personally I see no reason for you to change from your Niedner-Krag-Winchester single-shot rifle. You have the strength and uniformity of a breech action locked at the head of the case. It is true that you do not have the stiffness from butt to muzzle of the one-piece stock, but your very heavy No. 3 barrel probably makes up for this, particularly if you will see that your tang screws are always set up very tight. Theoretically perhaps from a .25 Roberts bolt-action rifle you might be able to average ¼-inch smaller groups than you do from your rifle. That increase in accuracy is not worth the cost of a new rifle.

I appreciate very much what you say about clean, humane kills with the first shot. I have been preaching this for years. I believe that a sportsman should always use a weapon which will give such kills; that his cartridge should be powerful enough; that he should use a rifle of fine accuracy, and a telescope sight so that he can place his bullets accurately. And that he should not fire at a range, or under a condition that he can not so place his bullets in an absolutely vital spot. Nothing else is sportsmanlike. I have done my best to discourage rifles which lacked in killing power. I have no sympathy whatever with the small-bore crank who will use .22-caliber high-power rifles on deer, or .25-caliber rifles on moose, or who will shoot at game at such distances that the chances are that a hit will only result in a wound that permits the beast to run or crawl away to die a lingering and painful death. I strongly favor modern, extremely accurate, telescope-sighted rifles with hunting telescope sights which will permit of placing the bullets with absolute assurance of a clean kill, and which will be efficient on woodchucks and such game to about 225 yards and on large game to about 350 yards. And, moreover, I do not believe that anyone should do any hunting with the rifle until he has thoroughly trained himself by means of our modern system of rifle marksmanship training, so that he can shoot accurately, and place his bullets surely.



## FAST LOAD FOR .45 COLT

(Letter addressed to Major Hatcher)

"REFERRING to J. M. B.'s inquiry in the March RIFLEMAN in regard to a black-powder reload for the .45 for long range.

"Thought possibly my experience reloading heavy charges in the .45 Colt single-action might be of interest. My gun is an old-timer—smooth wooden handles—at least over 30 years old, as a friend of mine picked it up in a secondhand store in Johannesburg in 1898. My reload is 5 grains by weight of Bull's-eye and 9 grains of FFF black powder, using a 1-to-16 225-grain bullet; and while Secretary of the Canon City (Colorado) Gun Club from 1901 to 1906 I shot over 20,000 of these loads. Therefore, I feel safe in recommending it. Tests on the 200-yard rifle range showed that by using the full front sight the bullet will carry up for that distance, while the regular factory black-powder load struck the ground about halfway between the 100- and the 200-yard flags.

"As far as accuracy is concerned, I believe this load will compare with any reload, and also is much more pleasant to shoot. While only a mediocre shot, I used to average 75 to 80 on the 50-yard range with it right along, and Mr. Ricker, who used to be one of the U. M. C. experts, made 94 with it the first time he ever shot it. However, I am of the opinion that if J. M. B. has a corrugated-rubber handle on his coal-burner he will save a lot of friction on his hand if he files the handle smooth—that is, if he should try this load. The gun jumps from the horizontal to the perpendicular, the smooth handle sliding through one's hand, while probably with a corrugated handle the recoil would throw the arm up.

"Of course, one reloading high-pressure powder in old black-powder guns must realize the absolute necessity of an adequate air space between the charge and the bullet. In this case there is about three-eighths of an inch space.

"By setting the ideal powder measure to throw 9 grains of black powder, the same measure will throw approximately 5 grains of Bull's-eye without change, thus avoiding resetting the measure for each powder."—A. A. P.

## SPRINGFIELD PARTS AND SPECIAL WORK

WILL you please tell me the difference between the barrel and receiver assembly, National Match, listed under "spare parts," and the barrel, 30-caliber, same outside dimensions as .22-caliber barrel, blued and star-gauged, if fitted National Match receiver; also the barrel and receiver, sporting type? Are all these receivers drilled and tapped for Lyman .48; and are all the barrels polished and blued, and also star-gauged? I am making a stock and have the bolt from my old gun, but wish a receiver drilled and tapped and the best quality one I can get through the N. R. A., as well as the best barrel I can get. What would you advise? If I could get a barrel that has been chambered about .304 or closer it would be better? If I purchase a barrel and receiver, including all the parts that are fastened to and a part of the receiver, what would they cost? I have checked on the accompanying price list all the things I believe I would need. Have I omitted any, and are there any I have checked that I do not need? What will it cost to have these assembled?—D. H. M.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). Your letter of recent date to the N. R. A. Serv-



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ice Co. has just been referred to me to answer. Hereafter please don't send such inquiries to the N. R. A. Service Co. They know nothing about such matters, and it delays your answer greatly. The N. R. A. Service Co. is simply an organization to sell goods other than Government arms and ammunition to members of the N. R. A.

The barrel and receiver assembly, National Match, consists of a National Match barrel, service type, specially selected, and star-gauged; barrel parkerized outside; military rear sight fixed base attached; receiver not drilled for Lyman No. 48 sight. You do not want this because you would have to dismount the fixed base, turn the rough portions of barrel down, polish and blue the barrel, and tap receiver for Lyman sight.

What you do want is the following, using the following list in ordering from the D. C. M., not from the N. R. A. Service Co.:

1 barrel and receiver assembly, cal. 30, Model 1903, sporting type, with receiver tapped for Lyman 48 sight	\$15.90
1 bolt mechanism complete, National Match, with regular firing pin and safety lock...	6.01
Balance of action, National Match quality...	5.38
Movable front sight stud assembly and screw...	.87
Packing charge	.50

Total, P. O. money order or certified check to order Director of Civilian Marksmanship for .....\$28.16

The above barrel is a trifle heavier than the National Match and service barrels, is star-gauged, and is polished and blued from receiver to muzzle; receiver is tapped for Lyman No. 48 sight; all parts of bolt and breech action are complete, and are of National Match quality same as standard sporting rifle. If you ordered parts separately they would not be adjusted one to the other, and unless you were very expert, you would have considerable trouble assembling and adjusting. This enables you to go right ahead and stock your rifle with no work at all on metal parts.

All Springfield rifles are bored, reamed, and rifled, and also chambered exactly alike within the tolerances prescribed, and no deviation can be made in any of this work. In getting the above barrel star-gauged you insure that these measurements will be standard or minimum.

Many riflemen are continually asking that a barrel be chambered specially for them to some special dimensions. This can not ever be done, either in a commercial plant or at the arsenal. You can readily see that it can not be done when I tell you that the actual cost of making a set of special chambering reamers is about \$250.

## A 28-GAUGE

I AM writing you as you seem to be the only man of knowledge who speaks favorably of the 28-gauge shotgun; and I never saw one.

Twelve years ago I gave up all shooting because of bad health—afraid of what the

recoil might do. I now shoot a .22-caliber pistol and a .25 Remington bolt-action rifle—all little things—and have an itch to smash a few clays (in my own back yard) and get an occasional rabbit (rather thick woods) and duck, which come in close where my friends shoot.

It has occurred to me that so far as I am physically concerned the 28 is O. K. if it can be made a man's gun. I'd like to try it out. I have done nothing beyond writing Parker Bros. for a catalogue, having always owned Parkers.

Assuming I can hold (I could once), do you think the 28 will do anything? If so, what would your specifications be—length of barrel, boring, etc.—and load for the thing (I'll load my own)? From things I have read, the Western copper-coated shot would appear to help. If so, would it do better with a different boring?

I suppose I can work out the stocking from my rifle, although a suggestion would help. I'm long-armed, long-necked and thin—weight, 165 pounds; height, 6 feet 4 inches.

So long as I'm getting a gun, is a single trigger worth while, or can it be fitted after I have decided the gun is of use? Is not a straight stock (no pistol grip) better where two triggers are used?

I've asked a lot of questions, but I don't know anything about it and certainly will appreciate any information you can find time to give me.—D. S. S.

Answer (by Captain Askins). Parker should be as good a gun in 28 gauge as it is possible to get; 26-inch barrels, full choke in both barrels, chambered for 2½-inch cases. You can load your own shells with Oval and probably with other powders. I'd try about 16 grains, though you might find it necessary to vary that a little, and ¾ of an ounce of shot. Use No. 7 shot for ducks and partridges, 6 for rabbits, 7½ for the clay birds, and 8 for quail and snipe, if you get such shooting.

The gun should weigh about 6 pounds, which is light enough for a man of your size. The single trigger is a nice thing when both barrels are bored alike, but you can get along nicely without it. Stock will be about 1¼, 1½, 2½. You can use a bit straighter stock with a 28 than with a 12 because the small gun will not jump when fired.

The copper-plated shot are all right, but it is uncertain about your being able to get them.

The straight hand stock ought to be a trifle easier to shift from right to left, provided you shoot the right barrel first. I shoot the left barrel first with two triggers; so that the first barrel will feel the same as though I had but one trigger, and the recoil of the piece, kicking back through the hand, then brings the front trigger under the finger.



Col. Whelen says "he will invariably choose the 7 power Mirakel when compared with standard 6 and 8 power glasses."



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### WISHES HEAVY ALL-AROUND SHOTGUN

I WANT the longest-range shotgun that can be had that doesn't cost too much. I am not rich; so must stay within my means. I notice the Ithaca field grade advertised for \$37.50 in 10-bore, weight 8½ pounds. It looks to me like 8½ pounds is too light for 10-gauge using heavy loads. While I never used the 10-gauge, I want the gun for all-around rough work, as shooting dogs in the sheep-range, foxes, ducks and anything that comes along.—S. L. C.

Answer (by Captain Askins). Best gun you can find I think is the 10-bore; but the piece ought to weigh 9½ pounds to take up the recoil with comfort to the shooter. The Ithaca company can furnish you with such a gun, since they write me that they are finding the demand is for a heavy gun which they are prepared to build. Take it up with them and you won't find any trouble to secure the proper weight.

### SINGLE TRIGGERS, EJECTORS AND LIGHT WEIGHT

IF YOU were putting \$125 into a double gun would you have single trigger and automatic ejectors, or would you advise not having these and putting the extra cost into a higher grade gun?

Do you think that the single trigger and ejector are perfectly reliable in a standard make of gun where the gun is to be given hard usage?

What is the lightest weight and shortest barrels you would advise in both 12- and 16-gauges? Gun to be used principally on grouse and rabbits.

What choke?

Why is it that I often see Remington doubles advertised and I have never seen them listed in their catalogues?

In answering questions Nos. 3 and 4, I wish you would take into consideration that my right arm is crippled and my left hand has to lift both the gun and the right hand in firing. Consequently, I am slow in getting into action; and while I prefer a light gun I can not stand excessive recoil. I also believe that I should have both barrels full choke.—G. A. B.

P. S.—I like your articles very much, although you lost about 2 per cent with me one time when you gave the 16-gauge a kick in the ribs. She's my first love; so talk nice about her.—G. A. B.

Answer (by Captain Askins). A \$125 double gun with the addition of single trigger would be as good a gun as I should want. Double triggers are a nuisance; and the barrel with the front trigger always kicks me harder than the barrel with the back trigger—perhaps because the grip of my hand is looser.

The single trigger and the ejector are

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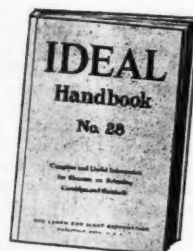
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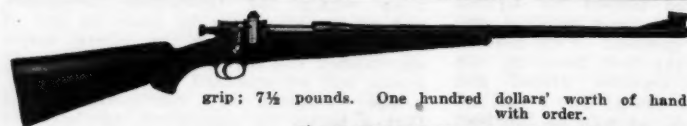


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both just as reliable today as any other part of the mechanism using an Ithaca or a Fox or a Smith, the only kinds that I have.

If you do not like recoil and you do like a 16-gauge, put the 12 out of your head. The light 12 is a kicker and only a little more effective than the 16. A full half of my shooting is done with 16-gauge.

Remington double guns have not been made for twenty years, and those you see

advertised must be secondhand or otherwise old arms.

I note about the crippled arm, and that means a light gun, 16 or 20, weighing about 6½ pounds.

If I said anything against the 16, didn't mean it. I have three of them—two with 30-inch barrels; one with 24-inch that weighs but 6 pounds, but is a kicker with 1½ ounces of shot. I prefer the 30-inch barrels; but under the conditions you have to shoot 26 inches would do.

# "It's a 'tenner' this bullet"



—Says Captain H. Victorin,  
of the Swedish Rifle Team

Referring to the rifle match between Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Finland, Captain H. Victorin, of the Swedish Rifle Team, writes:

"Our prospects to retain the cup were not very bright until your *Lubaloy* bullet was tried a week before

the match. One after another the men announced their highest pleasure.

"Weather conditions were anything but good, yet our scores surpassed last year's by not less than 260 points. The grand total prone for all ten men was 3,766 points—an average of 94 during 40 strings. \* \* \* Two weeks later, in competition, Mr. O. Ericks-son (shown above) scored 350 points in 60 shots.

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Match shooters of the United States and many foreign countries have found that they can improve their scores with WESTERN *Lubaloy* (lubricating alloy) cartridges. They are the last word in modern rifle ammunition.

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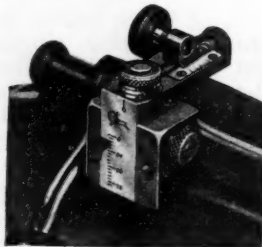
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WANTED—Whelen bolt-sleeve sight; 22 Savage high-power; 25-20 Marlin lever-action. Howard L. Harris, Box 3, Petersburg, Va. 8-28

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SALE—Primed unfired Springfield cases, \$1.75 per hundred. 11169 Squibb gas-check mould, \$3. E. M. Hoskinson, Lincoln, Nebr. 8-28

SALE—Model 92, .25-20 Winchester, new, with Lyman No. 1 sight, \$22.50. Savage Model 99G. Two hundred fifty-three thousand takedown. Barrel perfect; bluing worn. With 34 shells, \$25. Brand-new Winchester Automatic shotgun, \$50. Lyman 103 micrometer sight, new, with taps and drills, \$6. Money back guarantee. No trades. Robert Cook, Alpena, S. Dak. 8-28

TRADE—16-gauge V. H. E. Parker ejectors, two sets of barrels, costing over \$150, new condition, for 16-gauge Browning auto. with two sets of barrels. Will pay difference if higher grade. W. L. Roddey, Rock Hill, S. C. 8-28

SALE—B. & M. 8X scope, mount, bases, screws for .30-06 Remington Express and carrying case, \$40. W. M. Dippold, Kittanning, Pa. 8-28

REGISTERED POINTERS—Offering to my rifleman friends a litter of puppies by my famous hunting bitch, Miss Fatima. Capt. Lyons, Fort Benning, Ga. 8-28

WANTED—Krag, Russian, and .30-06 cartridges, also shotgun shells. Also several good shotguns. D. O. Amstutz, Ransom, Kans. 8-28

SELL—Remington 10A, 8X binoculars, .22 revolver. WANTED—O'Hare spotting scope, Springfield .30-06. Gus Causbie, King Mills, Ark. 8-28

SALE—Savage .300, Model 1899. Takedown, lever-action. Inside perfect condition, \$30. M. P. Shea, Summerville, Pa. 8-28

FOR SALE—30-06 Springfield Sporter, English-walnut stock, full-checked pistol grip and fore arm, engraved steel trap butt plate, Lyman 48 rear sight and also solid rear peep sight. In perfect condition, shot only few times to target. Bargain at \$60. F. G. Dana, 22 N. 9th St., Richmond, Va. 8-28

TRADE—Springfield '03 for .270 Winchester. Star and Crescent banjo for binoculars. Robert Greer, Yermo, Calif. 8-28

WISH TO SELL—500 new firearms by September 1. Therefore will sell at special prices. New watches, binoculars, pearl, ivory and stag grips for revolvers; lowest prices. Conley 5 x 4 camera, good as new, for best cash offer. Walter R. Reed, Windsorville, Me. 8-28

TRADE—22 straight-line, new, for .22-32, or Camp Perry. Sennett, 15 Maple, Owensboro, Ky. 8-28

WILL ACCEPT ORDERS now for three high-class shepherd pups. Out of Sporta, sired by Argo the Great. Grandsons of grand champion at Sequi-Centennial Exposition. Orders filled as received. Reasonable prices. N. A. Hansen, Lucerna, Tex. 8-28

FOR SALE—Winchester .270 Lyman 48 sight, factory new, never fired, \$40. Colt .22 Automatic target pistol, \$18. Ideal mould 358318, \$2. 500 new .32-20 primed shells, \$7. Winchester S. S. .25-20 mould, reloading tool, ideal broken-shell extractor, 250 loaded and empty shells, all \$9. Bond mould 328969, \$4. H. M. Wilson, 117 Short St., Mayaville, Ky. 8-28

HIGH-CLASS REMODELING AND GUNSMITHING—Using guns bought and sold. Stamp for reply. W. G. Berry, Corinna, Me. 8-28

FOR SALE—U. S. Engineer's marching compass, cost the Government \$24.50 each. Complete with focusing eyepiece, floating dial and sights, \$25.00, postpaid. Chester Nikodym, Box 1797, Cleveland, Ohio. 8-28

WANTED—January and February numbers of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN; also military or hand-made stock for Krag carbine. D. C. Maier, 12772 Monica, Detroit, Mich. 8-28

FOR SALE—Winchester 52, new model, \$26. Springfield '06, \$18. German folding camera 2 1/4 x 3 1/4, plate and film pack, F. 4-8 lens, \$30. Hugh Everett, Jr., Room 829, Southern Railway Bldg., Washington, D. C. 8-28

FOR SALE—One heavy-barreled match Springfield, 28-inch Niedner pressure barrel, Lyman 48 rear and 17 front with opposite safety and headless firing pin; has been shot but few times; of .30-06 gilding-metal low-speed ammunition only. Guarantee rifle perfect, same as new and accurate as any, \$80. Cash. No trade. Paul Wright, Box 211, Silver City, N. Mex. 8-28

WANTED—.32-29-22 Niedner rifle, .25-caliber, latest model Remington rifle remodeled by Belding & Mull, and a .30-40 (Krag) Winchester S. S. rifle, .25-35, .32-20, or .32-40 Winchester S. S. action. .22-32 S. & W. revolver, .38-caliber S. & W. hammerless revolver, and a .45-caliber Colt's New Service revolver. FOR SALE OR TRADE—.22-caliber Colt Automatic pistol, .38-caliber Colt P. P. Special revolver, .45-caliber Colt Model 1909, revolver, and a .45-caliber Colt Single-Action Army revolver (twenty-seven years old and a beauty). Martin B. Donker, 607 Leonard St. N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich. 8-28



**SELL**—Some Krag; .40-90 carbine, new barrel; Lyman tools; 6 spotting scopes, new 20X, 25X, \$11. H. Nickerson, 215 W. Whiting St., Chicago, Ill. 8-28

**FOR SALE**—Remington Model 16A autoloading with folding peep, fine, \$25. Remington Model 12A fair, \$10. Oscar Ohman, 71 Bennington St., Quincy, Mass. 8-28

**TRADE**—Springfield Sporter, new, remodeled, checked, English oil finish. **WANT**—Good .22 outfit. L. S. Peck, Macedonia, Ohio. 8-28

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—Ballards of all kinds. State what you want. Theodore M. Carlson, 4 E. Wayne St., Warren, Pa. 8-28

**FOR SALE**—International type butt plates for Winchester 52 and Springfield 1922 stocks, in the rough, \$1.25. Finished and highly polished, \$2.25. New Kerr web slings, 60 cents. Used leather service slings, 75 cents. Used leather service holsters for .45 automatic and .38 revolvers, \$1.50. New service holster for .38 revolver, \$2.25. Postpaid. Chester Nikodym, Box 1797, Cleveland, Ohio. 8-28

**WANTED**—Bolt-sleeve sight, .40-90-370 mould, old Ballard lever, also lever for Winchester single-shot or complete action, cheap. **SELL OR TRADE**—Lyman 48 sight 4-8 power. Side scope without mounts; Stanley 45 plane. J. R. Buhmiller, Eureka, Mont. 8-28

**FOR SALE**—22-32 S. & W. target, excellent condition, holster, targets, \$25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Money order only. G. E. Hancock, 25 Fairmont St., Lawrence, Mass. 8-28

**WANTED**—To buy high-grade salt-water tackle, rods or reels, especially Von Hofe 4/0, latest model. Walter H. Snyder, 220 Michigan St., Toledo, Ohio. 8-28

**WANTED**—Reloading tools and empty cartridges for Krag. Give description and price. E. E. Ferguson, Crawfordsville, Iowa. 8-28

**TRADE**—Pedigreed English Setters, whelped June 1, for new .303 Savage; or sell \$30. Alfred Harrop, Dumas, Ark. 8-28

**SELL**—The gun you've always wanted. A S. & W. Special military 6½-inch, shooting both .44 special and .44-40 cartridges, \$36.50, with both cylinders, \$30 with either cylinder alone. Ray Welker, 406 N. Harvey Ave., Oak Park, Ill. 8-28

**SALE**—Winchester 54, 1906, new, perfect condition, \$30. **WANT**—Springfield, must be in new condition; also .45 Colt automatic. A. P. Lytle, Livingston, Mont. 8-28

**FOR SALE**—F. A. items—resizing dies, .45-70, \$1.35; .45 Colt revolver, \$1.25; .30 neck-resizing, 65 cents; .30 Krag priming press, \$7; .30-caliber 5-ball (round) moulds, \$2.25; C. & B. revolvers, nipples, wrenches, cylinders, spare parts, Army moulds, Ideal .30 Krag loading press, \$16. B. K. Wingate, Box 481, Reading, Pa. 8-28

**ALBERT J. KRANTZ, STRASBURG, OHIO**, is manufacturing self-scoring rifle targets that positively will not balk when used according to directions. 8-28

**SELL**—Remington 20-gauge, full factory grease, \$40. Winchester .32-40 single, No. 4 barrel, fine target sights, palm rest, new condition all over, tools, \$35. Savage N. R. A., fine, \$14. Savage .22 pump, brand-new barrel, \$14. Single 12-gauge, fine, \$5. Webley & Scott .22 pistol, new, 1,000 pellets, \$14. New Vernon guitar, extras, \$18. Philip Plastridge, Winchester, N. H. 8-28

**FOR SALE**—6.5-mm. Mannlicher-Schoenauer by Jeffery, with 20-inch ribbed barrel, takedown, fine pistol grip stock, price \$125. A. J. Backes, Esabv, N. Dak. 8-28

**FOR SALE**—One thousand 1926 and three hundred 1925 National Match boat-tail ammunition, \$44. One case 1918 ammunition, \$15. 7-mm. genuine Waffenfabrick Mauser, sporter, set trigger, barrel perfect, bargain, \$30. 6-mm. Mauser Sporter, set trigger, four-power hunting scope sight, barrel perfect, cheap at \$40. Zeiss Zeilmutter scope sight, adjustable 1- to 6-power, wonderful glass for dawn or dusk woodchuck shooting, optically perfect but bluing worn, originally cost \$90, sell for \$20. B. B. Beil, Box 2195, West Palm Beach, Fla. 8-28

**FOR SALE**—Savage .250-3,000 bolt-action with Lyman sight sling, 50 factory loads, reloading tool, some bullets, in perfect condition, \$30. Super 10-gauge Ithaca, perfect; write for price. Arthur E. Anderson, Fullerton, N. Dak. 8-28

**HAVE WE A SPORTSMAN** who will give, or lend for two years, a heavy rifle to a young lion-hunting going in September, to Upper Nigeria, British West Africa. Lion and buffalo country. For information, address Dr. D. E. McConnell, Box 287, Gastonia, N. C. 8-28

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**EXCHANGE**—L. C. Smith 16, 26-inch, both barrels full, slightly pitted, otherwise good, Jostam recoil pad, Savage .22 hi-power takedown M99, blue worn on receiver, otherwise good, Remington 12A .22 repeater, factory condition, for Winchester, Model 52, Springfield M1 B. S. A. 12, or Springfield Sporter, National Match or Service rifle, or target pistol or revolvers. Make offer. Jess Berger, Box 1118, Drumright, Okla. 8-28

**WAR SOUVENIRS**—3-inch brass shells from Flanders Field, \$2.50 each; German Mauser, fine condition, \$25. Cartridge belt, Gott Mit Uns buckle, bayonet and scabbard, \$25. Chauchet machine gun, good working condition, extra magazine, 20 cartridges, \$100. E. R. Sizer, 3719 S. Thompson, Tacoma, Wash. 8-28

**FOR SALE**—Double-barrel, muzzle-loading rifle, 34-bore, by Wilson, London, almost new, \$25. Small-bore M. L. target, fine condition, \$20. Officers' Model Springfield, .45-caliber, engraved, checkered pistol-grip stock, single set-trigger, open and peep sights, never used, \$25. Several other dandy old-timers. G. H. Beardslee, 14 Bulkley Manor, Rye, N. Y. 8-28

**FOR SALE**—New L. C. Smith double 20, auto, ejector, single-trigger, with \$12.50 case, \$50. High-grade heavy double 10-bore hammer gun, \$22.50. Winchester .33-caliber, takedown, ¼ magazine, Lyman sights, reloading tools and cartridges, \$35. Ross .280, \$30. Prewar, triple-lock S. & W. .44 Special, 6½-inch barrel, new, \$40. Model 1917 Colt or S. & W. for .45 auto, cartridge, \$15 each. Colt double-action, rod-ejector, 4½-inch barrel, .44-40-caliber, \$12.50. Cartridges, 8 and 9-mm. Mauser, Mannlicher, and Mannlicher-Schoenauer, .35 Winchester, .30-03 Government, .280 Ross, 6-mm. Lee, .404 Jeffery, \$4 hundred. .40-60, .40-82, .45-60, .45-75, Winchester, \$20 thousand. .44 Colts, \$10 thousand. .38 rim-fire, \$7 thousand. E. K. Ripley, 4401 Alaska St., Seattle, Wash. 8-28

**FOR SALE**—22 Colt automatic pistol in practically perfect condition, bead sights, \$23.50. L. J. Hathaway, c/o AMERICAN RIFLEMAN. 8-28

**FOR SALE**—S. & W. Russian, .38-44 Target, nickel exterior and mechanism as new, interior fair to good, \$20. Chiswell, Box 302, Winnipeg, Can. 8-28

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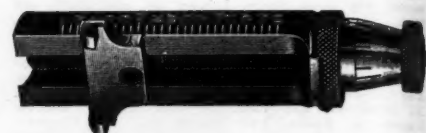
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# The Winner and the Trophy



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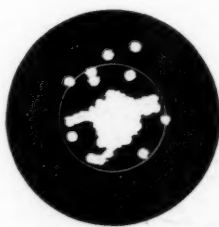
"JERRY" HILBORN of the Roosevelt Rifle Club won the John Wallace Gillies Memorial Match at Peekskill, N. Y., on May 27th, scoring 391 x 400 under the handicap of intermittent rains, changing light and a fishtailing wind. Shooting U. S. .22 N. R. A.'s, he scored a possible and a 97 from 50 yards and a 95 and 99 from 100 yards.

In winning this event, Hilborn comes into possession of the Bronze Bronco Buster Trophy for one year and also receives a bronze wall plaque to commemorate his victory.

Hilborn has this to say about U. S. .22 N. R. A.'s: "Altogether I feel that this ammunition is the finest I have fired of any lot or make in my seven years' experience in the small-bore game."

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HERE is a composite of five test targets shot from 100 yards by "Jerry" Hilborn. Score for 50 consecutive shots: 498 x 500.

Most notable is the remarkable consistency in the size of the groups. The smallest measures

1 15/32 inches while the largest is 1 29/32 inches. Here again is proof of the remarkable accuracy of U. S. .22 N. R. A.'s.

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E. M. Farris, secretary of both the Portsmouth, Ohio, Y. M. C. A., and the Ohio Rifle League, won the NATIONAL AND OHIO RAILROAD GALLERY CHAMPIONSHIPS shooting U. S. Self-Cleaning Cartridges.

In four positions, from 50 and 75 feet, he scored 661 to win the trophies.

Farris also led the Portsmouth, Ohio, Y. M. C. A. Rifle Team to victory in the first Radio Rifle Match that has ever been held.

The team, composed of C. L. Poole, E. M. Farris, O. L. Seth, Z. E. Fraley and E. Stark, beat the Orange, N. J., Y. M. C. A. Rifle Team by the score: 1,159 to 1,137.

The entire winning team fired U. S. Self-Cleaning Cartridges—the ammunition that keeps rifle barrels "clean as a whistle" and also gives accuracy of a high order.





## The End of the Albemarle

OF THE heroic exploits of the Civil War, none probably exceeds that of Lieut. William B. Cushing, U. S. N., when he sank the Confederate ironclad Albemarle.

Day after day, during '64, this strange looking vessel emerged from the Roanoke to sink or play havoc with the Federal gunboats in the inland waters of North Carolina. Each night she was protected by a boom of logs across the river below her moorings.

Then Lieutenant Cushing—not yet twenty-one years old—volunteered to put an end to this menace. With a torpedo rigged on the end of a spar attached to the bow of a light steam launch, he crept up the river on the dark night of October 27, 1864. Under a hail of bullets from sentinels, he charged the log boom, slid over it, and drove his torpedo against the side of the ironclad and pulled the trigger. A dull underwater roar, and the Albemarle slowly sank to the bottom.

Cushing's own boat was sunk by the force of the explosion, but the intrepid young officer swam to the shore, hid in the woods and made his escape.

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